NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan | September 19, 1938 | Subscription: Three Dollars Per Year | 10¢

BANKING IS A RACKET
by Robert H. Hemphill

FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

TWO LETTERS: FORM "A" AND "B"
Dr. Edward Lodge Curran

A NATIONAL SOCIAL CONSCIENCE
Rev. Martin Dempsey

A PATTERN FOR REVOLUTION
Jennings C. Wise

THE WEEK IN THE NEWS

CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST

VOL. 2A NO. 12

Ewing Galloway

Constitution Day

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787 - 1938!

FOLLOWING the Declaration of Independence, and a war of Revolution which won freedom for the American Colonies, the Founding Fathers of the Republic spent ten earnest years in working out a Constitution for the new Government. Under that Constitution there was established a people's Congress to legislate; an Executive to carry out the people's will; and a Judiciary to interpret the people's laws under their Constitution.

Any interference with the people's free right to elect Congressmen of their choice; any interference with Congress in the exercise of its Constitutional authority; any tampering with the Judiciary, is an invasion of sovereignty and a peril to Constitutional democratic government.

If the Constitution of the United States is ever to be relegated to a "Horse-and-Buggy" era, and some "new deal" in government set up, under a Hitlerized or a Stalinized dictatorship, it MUST be done by the consent and vote of the whole people. Attempts to "sneak" any such innovations into effect by subversive tricks, or "to put something over on" the American people, will be met with stern reprisals when the people find out.

Lincoln was right: "You cannot fool ALL the people all of the time!"

The Constitution still stands — 151 years old today! Americans always will arise to defend it, just as when—aroused by the night alarm of a Paul Revere—they took up arms to create it.

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Social Justice

SEPTEMBER 19, 1938

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The Signing of the Constitution

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Vol. 2A No. 13

Editorial Confidences

Our Readers Report

A response, prompt and immediate, has been forthcoming from readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE over a wide area of the East and Central United States on the matter of Father Coughlin's broadcasting plans. At the time for going to press with this edition only the earliest of these letters are available.

In the State of Michigan, for example, the readers' votes are all but unanimous for radio station WJR, *so long popular as the "key"* station for Father Coughlin's broadcasts to the nation.

The good and loyal followers in Kentucky were likewise prompt and hearty in their response, their votes in the early "returns" going to WHAS of Louisville, a deservedly popular radio outlet for the southern Ohio territory as well as for Kentucky.

Tabulation of the votes in various areas will be made as mail continues to come in responsive to Father Coughlin's appeal for the readers' help in making up this season's list of stations, as well as selecting the hour and day for the broadcasts.

There is wide and growing resentment from the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE over the closing of radio facilities, controlled by a monopoly of Jewish interests, on the grounds that Father Coughlin's broadcasts—familiar to the nation for 13 years and aimed principally at Communism—are "controversial."

Readers over the nation are awakening in alarm to the realization of a monopoly in radio which can utterly suppress anything that its controllers do not like, simply by calling it "controversial" or "religious."

Salacious songs, rotten puns and the low moral tone of many radio presentations, not only are permitted but actually sponsored by the radio monopoly. These are highly offensive—and therefore controversial—to a vast radio audience helpless to do anything but protest. Insiders, however, report that the reaction against advertised products sponsoring the objectionable programs is having a swift effect, so that the profit-nerve if not a moral social conscience is moved to clean house.

But Communism in many quarters continues to have a free hand; not necessarily that it broadcasts its objectives openly under its own name—that is not the way of atheistic Communism—but it effectively shuts off any forceful campaigning against it.

Thus, by sowing weeds in the fields of culture, the subversive agents of atheistic Communism can destroy the good seed of Christian social justice, and create such a public revulsion against the social order that America will be forced to turn with the joy of deliverance to the remedy proposed by alien international Communists.

It is so simple that IT WILL WORK, if only Father Coughlin can be barred from the air. This has been the hope and the objective of Russian Communism for thirteen years. Had Father Coughlin been on the air in Russia when the old order was overturned by revolution, a small minority of Communists would have stood no chance at controlling that vast old Christian country; if he can be shut off the radio in America, the same Communists see hope for a similar coup.

A coupon for the reader's convenience in pledging financial support for the future broadcasts appears on Page 19 of today's SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Your letter of comment upon the situation in your own locality and your vote for the favorite radio station over which you prefer to hear the broadcast, is both welcome and desired by Father Coughlin.

Only Four Weeks Left In Contest

Is your name "in the pot" for the distribution of $7,000.00 in cash awards which will be made in a few weeks to the 159 winners of our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest now drawing rapidly to a close?

Only four weeks remain before the great competition will appear for the last time in full panoply of all 50 contest questions. Then will come a few weeks of carefully computing. And then—the winners!

The Grand Prize in this Contest, which is the last of its kind to appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE, is $3,000.00 in cash. That is no paltry sum, and anybody can win it regardless of whether he or she is a college graduate or one less educated. Most of the winners of past SOCIAL JUSTICE educational competitions have been men and women, boys and girls, from life pursuits not by any means indicative of higher education.

The Contest questions are based on the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, and Christianity. The questions to be based on Christianity will have to do with the attitude of Christian churches towards social and economic problems of the day. These questions will be non-sectarian and can be properly answered by either Catholic or non-Catholic.

It is always advisable to enter a contest of this nature as soon as possible. While the questions are easy, they are not too easy. It requires some time and thought properly to answer them. It is, therefore, better to become a contestant early and avoid the rush of the final days when mistakes are more likely to be made.

In today's contest announcement you will find what is known as a "Past Questions" Coupon. By sending this in at once you will receive in a few days all questions and suggested answers which have appeared right down to date.

Of course, everybody wants to win the Grand Prize. But, suppose you don't. There is a Second Prize of $1,400.00; a Third Prize of $1,000.00; a Fourth Prize of $300.00; a Fifth Prize of $200.00; and 154 additional cash awards. And it won't be long now before 159 readers are made happy by another harvest of rewards for knowing social justice.

Coming . . .

Among the early contributors to the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE in its more ambitious magazine format, none was provocative of deeper interest or wider comment than the eminent English writer, Dr. J. S. Barnes. His discussion of "Italy's Race Campaign" will be a feature of the September 26th edition.

"Getting Down to Cases" is the significant title of the next article by Robert H. Hemphill, whose qualifications to be the leading financial authority of the day are indicated in his article on the Banking Racket on Page 5 of this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Lawrence Lucey on the Farm Law, and "Propaganda Along the Ebro" by Rev. John W. Moran, S.J., are further anticipated treats.

—THE EDITOR.

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Two Letters: FORM "A" and "B"

It Was Not the Executive, but the Congress of the United States, That Created Relief Legislation. The Building up of a "Personal Myth" in Government Belongs to Past Ages in History, Not to the Era of a Constitutional Free Democracy.

By
Edward Lodge Curran, Ph. D.

★

THE President of the United States is a collector of stamps. Since entering upon his career of "presidential purger" he can, if he wishes, become a collector of letters.

On the one hand, he should stack up the letters received from grateful candidates who have entered various Democratic primaries, in order to unseat present incumbents who still believe that democracy does not consist in blind obedience to the president. These letters should be labeled Form "A."

On the other hand, he should stack up the letters he receives from Democratic Congressmen, fighting for renomination, whose records for relief legislation and economic recovery are just as good and in many cases far older than his own. These letters should be labeled Form "B."

As the American people should be vitally interested in the contents of these letters, all of which conform to label "A" or label "B," it may be well, with the use of many facts and a little imagination, to present a typical Form "A" or "Yes Always" letter, followed by a typical Form "B" or "Yes But" letter.

Form "A"

Anywhere in the United States
"Dear Mr. President:

"Many thanks for the kind kicks you gave my primary opponent, Congressman X, in your recent visit to our State and in your recent Winchellite radio program.

"I feel that you have beaten him for me. I'll never forget your kindness. I'd rather go to Congress wrapped in your coat tails than in the folds of the American flag itself.

"I'm not worrying about the constituency or the Constitution. Your patent medicine is better than any anaesthesia. Our voters won't recover from the first dose until after primary day. That means I'll be seeing you at the opening of Congress.

"You can count on my vote for any old purpose and any old time that you want it. If I'd only been in Congress when you wanted the Reorganization Bill! I don't know much about its details but the F.D.R. initials are on it and that's enough for me.

"If I'd only been in the Senate, I'd have helped you pack the Supreme Court tighter than sardines in oil. Incidentally, I'm an expert in fish and oil. Use me for any fishing expedition whatsoever. Should Corcoran and Cohen run out of oil, remember that my brain is an exhaustible filling station.

"Many thanks for the purge which gave me the urge to be your obedient rubber neck and rubber stamp Congressman."

Form "B"

Anywhere in the United States
"Dear Mr. President:

"For several years the people of my district have elected me to the Congress of the United States. I have tried to live up to the requirements of my oath of office. I have tried to follow my conscience and to serve my constituency.

"I resent your interference and your 'purge.' I resent the fact that the President of the United States presumes to tell the people of my State or of any other State for whom they shall vote in the Congressional primaries.

"The people of my State are intelligent. They can read the daily newspapers and the *Congressional Record*. My record on legislation is an open book.

"Should they see fit to return me to Congress, I assure you that I shall still fight against the slightest appearance of a dictatorship in the Executive or any other department of our Federal Government.

"I shall vote for all legislation for the welfare of the American people, irrespective of your personal or presidential *imprimatur* in the matter. In fact, my vote shall not be influenced by any White House attitude whatsoever. It shall be influenced by the cause of political and economic freedom.

"I still believe in the separation of the three fundamental powers on which our free American democracy is based. It is the people, and not the President, who elect the members of Congress. It is the people, acting through Congress, who tax themselves for the economic betterment and progress of their country. Since you are so fond of talking about mandates, I wish to inform you once and for all that my mandate is from the people and not from the President of the United States.

"The American flag waving in the air is of far more importance to me than the coat tails of any president. Sometimes you will find me in accord with your own legislative views. Sometimes you will not. At all times you will find me true to my conscience, to my constituency and to the constitution.

"I am not afraid of your 'purge.' If you would 'purge' your kitchen cabinet of some of its pink and red and pale members, you would be doing something positive for the country's welfare.

"If I am re-elected to Congress, in spite of your attempts to gerrymander my congressional district, I shall return as a Congressman who can neither be 'purged' nor 'purchased.'

"Should you succeed by the spoken and written word, as well as by other forms of political pressure, in preventing my re-election, I shall regret that my district is to have a Congressman who was purged into office and who, therefore, is purchaseable."

THERE is only one answer that the American electorate can make to this issue created by the President himself. The President calls for the election of Democratic Congressmen who write Form "A" letters. The American nation needs Congressmen who write letters Form "B." The only thing that needs purging is the 'purging process" of the President.

The American people have but one duty to perform if they desire to advance both their political and economic freedom. The independence of the Congress from presidential pressure or presidential purges must be preserved.

The American people must elect a Congress that will supplement emergency relief legislation with a program of Social Justice that will drive the money changers from the body politic, where their sordid presence is still permitted by the indifference of both the President and the Congress. The independence of the American Congress must be increased by restoring to Congress the exercise of its constitutional right to be the sole coiner of money and the sole regulator of its value.

To protect fundamental human and civil rights the founding fathers of our country established a trinity of co-equal powers: an independent Executive; an independent Legislature consisting of two houses; and an independent Judiciary. As long as the

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independence of each of these three powers in the mechanism of our American Government is assured, for so long—*and no longer*—will the freedom and the independence of the American nation remain inviolable.

The Rooseveltian attempt to pack the United States Supreme Court was an attempt to whittle away a portion of the independence of the Judiciary. Too often the Congress itself has violated its own independence by submitting to the establishment of uncontrolled Commissions and Alphabetical Agencies, whose function has been to represent and glorify the President instead of representing and glorifying the Congress that gave them birth.

On nearly every occasion the President has soft pedalled or ignored the part played by the American Congress during the past five years. On nearly every occasion the President has taken almost sole glory for the social and economic legislation enacted since his first inauguration.

As a matter of fact, it is not the President of the United States who has fed or housed or clothed those of our fellow citizens who have found themselves in want during the depression. In computing statistics, much space and many figures would have to be devoted to an analysis of the aid which private charity and private relief agencies have given. An enumeration of those families where two salaries were forced to do the work of four or even six pre-depression salaries, without the necessity of applying for home relief or public aid, would have to be made. A current history of the work done by Protestant charities and Jewish charities and Catholic charities and non-sectarian charities would have to be written.

Leaving aside the contributions of all private agencies, it is still a fact that the President of the United States did not house and clothe and feed the destitute of America. That glorious function and accomplishment was the duty and the honor and the privilege of the American Congress. It was the Congress of the United States which passed the relief legislation. It was the same Congress that levied the taxes to make relief a reality. In many cases the President *suggested*. But in all cases *it was the Congress which acted*. It is wrong for the President of the United States to assume the role of Santa Claus, just as it is wrong for him to assume the role of purgist.

The course of history has often been changed by the development and intensification of a myth. Sometimes the myth is begotten of a name. The name of Napoleon, the most famous butcher of the nineteenth century, is still sacrosanct in Fascist France. Only the other day the blessings and idealism of Napoleon Bonaparte were extolled by a member of the present Pink French government. Because he possessed the name, a man named Louis Napoleon was called to rule over the French people upon the collapse of their republic.

We want no personal myths and no paternal glorification of any personality in the United States. We resent both the explicit and implied attempts of the President's agencies and political bankers to thrust upon him full and undivided credit for the social and economic legislation of the Era of Relief.

President Roosevelt has not been the savior of the United States. If any branch of the Government is entitled to the messias designation, it is the American Congress.

The Congress of the United States has saved America from starvation. And, up to the present, the Congress of the United States has saved America from the threat of presidential dictatorship.

The answer of the American people to letters Form "A" and "B" will tell us how much longer we can expect the American Congress to save us from the White House.

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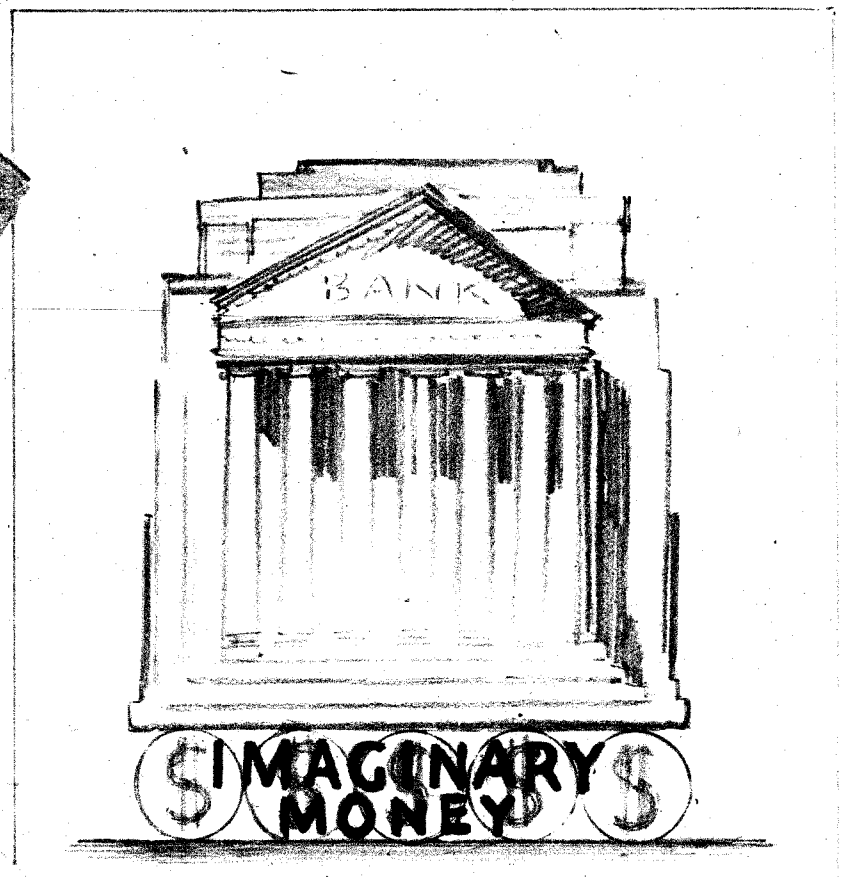
BANKERS ARE
GAMBLERS AT HEART



THE COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM
IS A MONUMENTAL FRAUD

Banking is a "RACKET"

By

ROBERT H. HEMPHILL

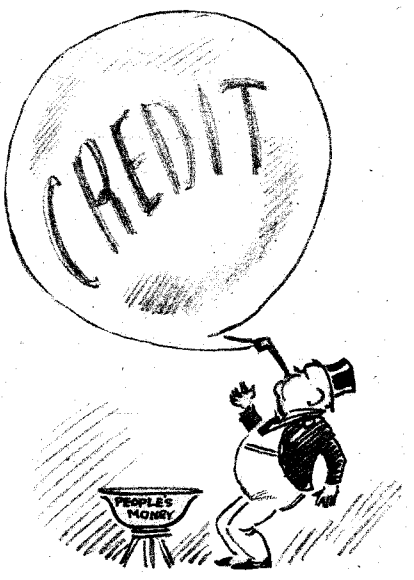
FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

THE principal trouble with many earnest reformers is that they have too indefinite an idea of our complex society and are unable to convert their vague dissatisfaction into a definite attack upon the loose screws which cause our distress. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should mistake visible distortions with which they are most familiar for the fundamental cause of our frequent troubles, and waste precious energy in an attempt to cure symptoms without the least idea that these are but indications of a deep malady of which they know little or nothing.

I have long been interested in reform in our economic framework and I have come to believe that all our troubles hinge someway on money. Either the lack of it, which means poverty, suffering and physical distress and underprivilege, or it may be that in some instances the reverse is true and that control of too great a sum by persons who are not equipped wisely to direct the immense power it contains may contribute to our periodic distress.

I was very fortunate in my youth. I was a natural mechanic and acquired a smattering of technical knowledge very early and later a brief college course, so that at maturity I was looked upon in my community as an educated and skilled "Engineer." It was natural that I should get into the electric industry, which was in its infancy, and in a very short time I had quite a number of very small electric light plants in small but rapidly growing communities in the southern pine timbered country. In a few years a large utilities concern in process of formation offered me what I thought was a staggering price for my plants—many, many times what they cost—and I sold.

I now had a fortune and looked for new worlds to conquer. I found a large tract of virgin pine timber in uninhabited northwestern Florida and organized a syndicate to develop it. I invested all the money I had and was the principal executive. We built a railroad and a harbor and prepared to reap a handsome profit from the development. Like a great many enterprises, however, we had expanded our plans after the original financing, and as a number of very rich men were interested, and a number of large banks, we had no trouble in obtaining all the money required on the notes of the corporation, secured by our individual bonds.



ON JULY 15, 1907, just as we had completed the first section of the railroad and were preparing to market our timber, a Trust Company in New York, 1,500 miles away, closed its doors. This bank was as "sound" as other banks but more than 10 per cent of its depositors had asked for their "money"—the amount of credit shown in their check-book stubs or their bank statements—and the bank couldn't pay them. The bank *didn't have that much money* and it had to suspend. Every other bank in the United States was in the same position. No bank had more than 10 per cent of its deposits in cash.

Every bank in the United States became panicky and called in its borrowers to pay their loans and, because they couldn't pay, began to foreclose on the security. In less than 30 days we were in the midst of one of the worst panics in history. Property values fell to almost nothing and as property values declined, the loans of all banks became precarious, of course. The banks, seeing this decline in property values securing their loans became doubly insistent on foreclosing the loans.

The value of the property in which I had invested my whole fortune declined so fast and so far that the securities which I held were wiped out and the men in the syndicate who had subsequently loaned the company large sums of money were doubtful of the protection of their loans.

With the decline of business, the lumber industry, on which our entire enterprise depended, went into a violent tail-spin from which it has never fully recovered except for very short periods.

I lost my fortune, in addition to tremendous efforts covering a period of nearly 10 years trying to save something from the wreckage. *It seemed incredible to me that a prosperous country could suddenly be wrecked by the accidental failure of one bank,* but that was precisely what had hap-

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pened. I began the serious study of our economic system as it actually existed, not as I had been taught to believe it was. I had to unlearn many things which were true in the days of Adam Smith but which would not work out in our modern world where food, clothing, and shelter were no longer the principal objectives of all human activity.

I FOUND that we had practically no money. That we transacted business with a wholly imaginary medium of exchange—bank deposits—which were not money at all. I found that this imaginary money was created upon the most haphazard system or lack of system and that the banks which created it were the most precarious of all institutions. That they were really a gamble and not a legitimate business, as I had been taught to believe. Bankers whom I had been taught to believe were usually shrewd business men were, in fact, gamblers at heart and actually. The "soundest" bank was chronically insolvent and its continuance was strictly a matter of chance.

This was an amazing revelation. It was incredible to me that a civilized nation with our wonderful resources and smart men would attempt to progress and build permanent institutions upon a purely mythical monetary system, which in itself and of itself is erected upon a fraudulent and probably illegal foundation so unstable that it is constantly in danger of collapse, not because of any defect in business which it must serve as the medium of exchange, but because the money system is itself a lie—a fraud—a cheat—and can only exist until it is found out by a few people. Just so long as the great mass of the people remain in ignorance of the monumental fraud which is our "Commercial Banking System"—just so long as they are kept in ignorance of the fact that bank deposits are not money—that they are not anything at all except the promise of insolvent private institutions—promises which these private institutions and everyone else who knows very much about banking knows are false promises which cannot be kept.

Now let me ask you in all good sense, isn't that an absurd situation?

It was hard for me to believe that this incredible fraud had been so long perpetrated upon the people until I began to discover the amazing intrigue, by which business leaders, politicians, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, newspapers, magazines and periodicals, schools, colleges, and even churches and governments were intimidated into concealing the truth about the inherent insolvency and fraud of the Commercial Banks.

IN 1914 I was broke. It was no longer possible to kid myself into believing I could recover some part of the fortune I had invested in the Florida enterprise—it had all vanished. I had, however, built something of a reputation as a student of monetary science and on this basis I became credit manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, at its organization in 1914.

I was fascinated with this opportunity to finish off the constant study I had made of the monetary-banking system since 1907. This central bank was a financial laboratory. We had been given a vague law which few, including its authors, understood. In fact, there wasn't much in it to understand because its authors never understood the banking "racket." It was a device to preserve this amazing fraud by providing that any member bank could secure additional reserve funds by "rediscounting" some of the notes of its customers, and for each dollar of this new "reserve" could legally erect another inverted pyramid of impossible "promise-money" deposits. It meant, of course, that the banks could blow up this balloon of credit to much greater size but also that the next puncture and collapse of the inflated structure would result in a louder explosion and more severe catastrophe.

From the time I got a complete picture of this preposterous system, it was quite evident that very soon the collapse would be so complete that the whole banking mechanism would simply disintegrate and some other system would have to be designed to manufacture a constantly expanding fund of some usable medium of exchange to provide for our increasing population and expanding business. It was easy to trace the ups and downs of our development as a nation. We had moved forward or backward as the supply of this imaginary money—bank deposits—had expanded or contracted.

The whole nation had been developed principally for the benefit of the Commercial Banks. They came first. If their managers were optimistic and were liberal in their loans, the resultant increase in bank deposits furnished the means to transact increased business and our demand for new and better goods and services was practically unlimited as well as our facilities for producing. All that was needed was an increase in the supply of any kind of money the banks would accept for deposit.

We never have known how fast the United States could develop. During the World War period, we probably doubled our producing capacity. In the period 1921-29, we increased our man-hour productivity 41 per cent by refinement of manufacturing processes alone.

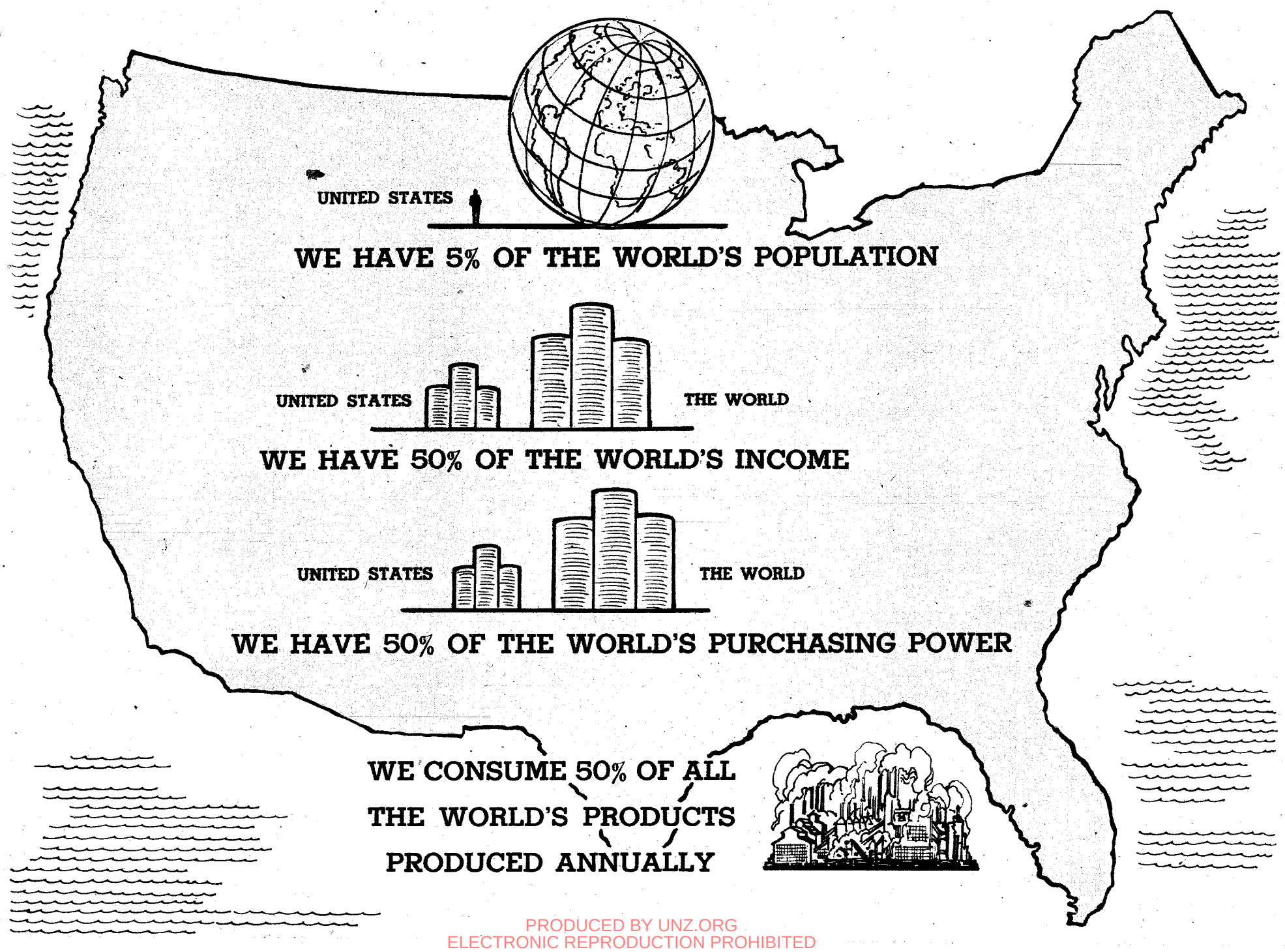
We have no idea of the absorbing capacity of this nation of 130,000,000 people. We live on a scale that is unequalled anywhere in the world. We, a little more than 5 per cent of the world population, have *one-half the income of the world.* We have *half the purchasing power of the world.* We consume annually one-half the world's products, not of each product, but one-half the total of all products.

The reason this is true is that in normal times we have in circulation one-half the money of all kinds—bank deposits and currency and coin—that is in circulation in the world. Money, whether real money such as currency and coin or imaginary money such as bank deposits, is purchasing power.

Our national income is our total purchasing power, and our total purchasing power is the amount of bank deposits and currency and coin we have in circulation, and our annual national income is the total of this great revolving fund of purchasing power, spent as many times as we can spend it in a year, for the other face of that same picture is the amount of goods and services we sell each other in a year.

In my next article, *"Getting Down to Cases,"* I want to make clear the actual figures of our present unfortunate monetary situation and precisely what must be done to improve it.

THE ABSORBING CAPACITY OF THIS NATION OF 130 MILLIONS



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WE ARE insidiously informed that Communism and democracy are fighting hand in hand; that Communism and democracy are practically identical.

Without any fear of contradiction based on facts, I maintain that Communism is absolutely the opposite of democracy; that Communism, as it exists today, is definitely a dictatorship.

Let us review the record briefly: In 1917 when the down-trodden Russian people overthrew the government of the Czar, Alexander Kerensky was selected as head of the Russian government as a result of the only, the first and the last democratic vote which the Russian people were privileged to exercise.

Without either praising or condemning the Kerensky regime, be it said that he and his associates who rose to power following the 1917 revolution were the free choice of the people just as much as Mr. Roosevelt and his New Dealers were the free choice of the people in 1932.

Kerensky was no Communist. Perhaps history will describe him as a Social Democrat. Perhaps sociologists will refer to him as a Socialist. However, no student will ever label him as a Communist.

Six months or so after Kerensky's election to office, a second revolution occurred in Russia. This revolution was engineered not by the Socialist Democrats nor by the Socialists, but by a minority group under the leadership of Lenin, Trotsky and Sverdlov. These three men were neither Czarists, Socialists or Social Democrats. They were out and out Communists who represented, I repeat, a minority party consisting of not more than 200,000 residents of Russia's population which is estimated at 160-million persons.

Consequently, these three men did not represent the majority of the citizens. At first they ruled the Russian people through the agency of various commissars who were supposed to have been elected to office. Eventually the Jew, Lenin, died and Joseph Stalin, a gentile, assumed power. He exiled Trotsky; he abolished free elections and became the absolute dictator of the Russian people, giving a lie even to the word "bolshevik" which is translated by "the majority."

Be it noted that the modern Communists do not celebrate the birthday of the Kerensky revolution. Their feastday, equivalent to our Fourth of July, *is the counter-revolution staged by Lenin and his associates against Kerensky and against democracy.*

Today, Stalin is so strong that personally and alone he dominates the destiny of the United Soviet Republics. His influence is so dictatorial that he alone rules and regiments the Comintern and the Russian activities in all foreign nations, including the United States of America.

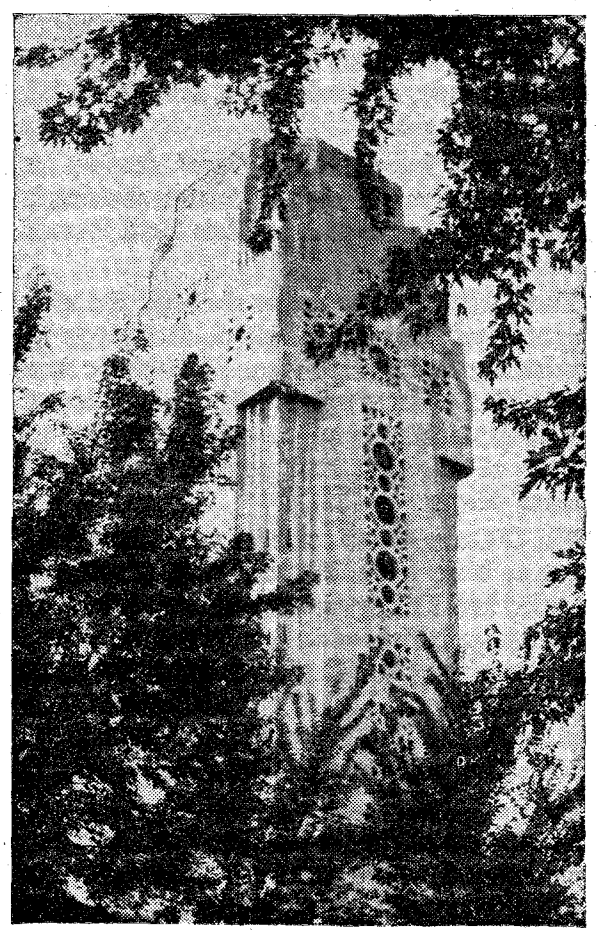
He alone, through his agents, dictates to Earl Browder and the *Daily Worker* and other Communist publications.

He alone, through his agents, adheres to the philosophy of world revolution with the destruction of Capitalism, Christianity and democracy.

It was Stalin's theory that revolutionary incidents could be brought about in America through the direction of the labor movement.

It was Stalin's theory that the infiltration of Communist ideals in universities, schools and pulpits should be made possible through soviet gold.

I KNOW whereof I am speaking. In the U.A.W.A., possibly the largest autonomous labor union in America, I know one officer who is treasurer of 71 locals with an approximate membership of 200,000. Although the majority of these 200,000 are Americans, Christians and, for that matter, Catholics, this officer was forced by the Executive Board to write out checks amounting to $23,000 during the last few weeks *to help the Communists in their various activities in America and to help the Loyalists fight for the Communists in Spain!*



FROM THE TOWER

A similar case in the U.A.W.A. reminds me that from Flint, Michigan, more than $100,000 was expended by the Christian, American working men through their Red leaders to help support subversive activities both here and abroad.

I maintain that this is undemocratic because in both these instances these expenditures represent neither the will nor the mind of the masses of men who are enrolled in the U.A.W.A. Neither Stalin nor his cohorts believe in democracy, the majority rule.

Neither Stalin nor his followers believe in the American pattern of life which is reflected in government by law, representation in the legislature and checks and balances to safeguard the activities of the executives.

As you read the Protocols, it is evident that the world revolution planned by the original Communists with all its ramifications in labor and in education, is well on its way.

At no time and in no instance have I maintained or do I maintain that the Jews or their leaders wrote the Protocols. I do maintain that while Soviet Russia protects the Jews, while at the same time it persecutes Christians, nevertheless the decent Jews of the United States of America will be glad to align themselves with courageous Christians in fighting Communism, both here and abroad, just as strenuously as they fight Nazism in Germany.

Last week at a gathering of Jewish War Veterans held in Detroit for the purpose of combating subversive influences in the United States, the eminent Rabbi Silver of Cleveland took occasion to castigate me verbally for some unknown reason.

I am sorry that this eminent Rabbi did not expend his talents and his time in castigating Communism.

No one recognizes more than I do the ill-feeling towards certain Jews, as well as certain Catholics, which is being aroused in America. Instead of returning the compliment to Rabbi Silver I would extend my right hand of brotherhood to him with the hope that he would accept it in combating Communism which first under Karl Marx preached not only atheism but hatred for all religion. I would remind him that if there is Nazism in Germany, persecuting the Jews as it does, Nazism exists only *as a result of Communism.* To eliminate Nazism, the effect, let us eliminate Communism, the cause.

Freely I disclaim any hurt received from this eminent gentleman of the Jewish faith, and vigorously do I protest if any Christians or gentiles either plan or propose reprisals against him or any Jews in this nation for the Communistic tendencies and activities engaged in by some of the Jews of Russia or some of the Jews of America.

IF and when anti-Semitism shows its ugly head here, I shall be the first, without hope of receiving reward, to condemn it both by voice and deed. Nevertheless, the point which I have made in reprinting the Protocols remains the same today as two months ago. It is this: The best disclaimer which the educated Jews of America can make against the Protocols is for them to fight against Communism which was advocated by the Protocols.

Before printing the sixteenth Protocol, permit me to speak a word also in favor of Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel, of New York City. I am positive that this gentleman will join with us in fighting Communism wherever he finds it.

PROTOCOL NO. 16

"In order to effect the destruction of all collective forces except ours we shall emasculate the first stage of collectivism—the universities, by re-educating them in a new direction. Their officials and professors will be prepared for their business by detailed secret programmes of action from which they will not with immunity diverge, not by one iota. They will be appointed with especial precaution, and will be so placed as to be wholly dependent upon the Government.

"We shall exclude from the course of instruction State Law as also all that concerns the political question. These subjects will be taught to a few dozens of persons chosen for their pre-eminent capacities from among the number of the initiated. The universities must no longer send out from their halls milksops concocting plans for a constitution, like a comedy or a tragedy, burying themselves with questions of policy in which even their own fathers never had any power of thought.

"The ill-guided acquaintances of a large number of persons with questions of polity creates utopian dreamers and bad subjects, as you can see for yourselves from the example of the universal education in this direction of the goyim. We must introduce into their education all those principles which have so brilliantly broken up their order. But when we are in power we shall remove every kind of disturbing subject from the course of education and shall make out of the youth obedient children of authority, loving him who rules as the support and hope of peace and quiet.

"Classicism, as also any form of study of ancient history, in which there are more bad than good examples, we shall replace with the study of the programme of the future. We shall erase from the memory of men all facts of previous centuries which are undesirable to us, and leave only those which depict all the errors of the government of the goyim. The study of practical life, of the obligations of order, of the relations of people one to another, of avoiding bad and selfish examples, which spread the infection of evil, and similar questions of an educative nature, will stand in the fore-front of the teaching programme, which will be drawn up on a separate plan for each calling or state of life, in no wise generalizing the teaching. This treatment of the question has special importance.

"Each state of life must be trained within strict limits corresponding to its destination and work in life. The occasional genius has always managed and always will manage to slip through into other states of life, but it is the most perfect folly for the sake of this rare occasional genius to let through into ranks foreign to them the untalented who thus rob of their places those who belong to those ranks by birth or employment. You know yourselves in what all this has ended for the goyim who allowed this crying absurdity.

(Continued on Page 8)

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

True Nature Of The Purge

POLITICAL commentators and the editorial voice of the American press proclaim the failure of President Roosevelt's political "purge."

But in their zeal to make good copy of the election results in South Carolina and California, and other states where pins were pulled out of the New Deal campaign map, they overlook one important detail: the broken tradition with its threat of greater purges to come.

This summer's purge is but a simmering pot compared to the wholesale assault on state election machinery to be expected between November, 1938, and 1940.

In the minds of Harry Hopkins—increasingly important as an inside political string-puller—Tom Corcoran and Ben Cohen, the "Brain Trust twins," repose dreams of a thoroughgoing purge that will have as its object the smashing of political organizations in every pivotal state, toward the end that the President will be able to dominate the 1940 Democratic convention.

To achieve this goal the bureaucrats vision bringing the whole vast system of political patronage under a centralized control, with jobs and favors to be doled out on a value-for-value-received basis. Sole arbiter in this patronage distribution will be Mr. Roosevelt himself, as directed by his advisers.

It must be borne in mind that *one person in every sixteen holds a political job* as an employe of the Federal Government, or of a state or local government. It must be remembered that Federal job holders have increased nearly 50 per cent since 1929. And it must be concluded that the united forces of these job holders constitute a vast army for potential political manipulation.

The purge thus far has succeeded in breaking the back of the old Democratic party. The oncoming purge will complete this fracture. It will established the New Deal party as such. It hopes to have bludgeoned the political structure sufficiently by 1940 to invest complete control of this new alignment in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt, who would like either to snatch a third term for himself, or appoint his successor.

If this system seems dictatorial in character, it must be recalled that it is Mr. Roosevelt's definition of "liberalism." And if this kind of "liberalism" be unwanted, it must be understood that Mr. Roosevelt's desire is to clap the New Deal yoke on the American people and rivet it there permanently.

On The Purge Front

REPRESENTATIVE John J. O'Connor of New York, who is top man on President Roosevelt's "purge" list for leading the fight against the reorganization bill, discloses that Mayor F. H. La Guardia has granted a leave of absence to a high-ranking city official so that he may act as campaign manager for James H. Fay, the New Deal's choice to displace O'Connor.

In addition to the support of the Communists, the American Labor Party, the Workers' Alliance with its $50,000 "beat-O'Connor" fund, the C.I.O. and the mayor of New York, Washington has sent Mr. Fay a publicity agent, and there has been made available to Fay the dispensing of jobs on Harry Hopkins' W.P.A. and the P.W.A. Only the people, it would seem, have been left on O'Connor's side.

Of general interest to national readers, as well as the voters of New York's 16th district, is the following item from the *New York Herald Tribune* (Sept. 6):

"The torchlight procession through the 16th Congressional district in which thousands of organization and independent Democratic supporters of Representative John J. O'Connor were to participate was canceled yesterday as a token of affection and respect for Patrick Cardinal Hayes.

"Mr. O'Connor also canceled several speeches he was to have made in the district tomorrow, Thursday and Friday nights, and requested that all campaign activities in his behalf be halted until Saturday. (The Cardinal's funeral was on Friday.) This halting of the O'Connor campaign, with primary day only two weeks away, establishes a precedent in New York political history . . .

"Supporters of James H. Fay, the American Labor Party designee and New Deal opponent of O'Connor, will continue their campaign without a halt, according to an announcement made at the Fay headquarters . . . Tonight a crew of forty speakers will tour the district for Mr. Fay, speaking from street corners. They will repeat their endeavors on Thursday and Saturday nights."

Hi, Ho, Silver!

DR. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, addressing delegates to the national convention of Jewish War Veterans in Masonic Temple, Detroit, attacks Father Coughlin as a *"purveyor of hate propaganda who has found it easier and more profitable to preach the gospel of hate than the less sensational and far more difficult gospel of love."*

The occasion for Rabbi Silver's attack, most probably, has been the recent publication in SOCIAL JUSTICE of comment upon some so-called *"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."* While not concerning itself with the disputed authenticity of these reputed "forgeries," SOCIAL JUSTICE has commented exclusively upon the *factuality* of the ancient pamphlet, and the amazing parallel of events developing according to its pattern over the succeeding centuries—however fabulous the authorship.

Because these so-called *"Protocols"* lay the very pattern and groundwork according to which international anti-Christian Communism is proceeding in nation after nation, SOCIAL JUSTICE could not longer ignore their existence or their apparent part in "the plan."

Rabbi Silver, however, chooses to ignore all the careful distinctions made by SOCIAL JUSTICE between "authenticity" and "factuality" and charges that any publication or discussion of them at all is evidence of what he calls "anti-Semitism."

Then the Cleveland rabbi—who to date has not been distinguished for his fight against Communism—adds:

"It is gratifying to know that the views of this gentleman (he means Father Coughlin) are not shared by the great Church of which he is a priest and that Pope Pius XI has recently spoken out against the horror and degradation of those racial and nationalistic intolerances which are sweeping the world today."

One gathers that Rabbi Silver, who carefully avoids all reference to Communism, is a sound theologian; but that Father Coughlin, who has opposed Communism and its subversive promoters for thirteen years, is unsound in his theology — according, that is, to the "Silver standard."

"After The Ball"

FASCISM, as it exists in Europe today, "is essentially a reaction against Communism, based upon hard experience," writes H. L. Mencken in the *Baltimore Sun.*

"It may be, for all I know, that we'll have a brief spell of something resembling Communism when the New Deal collapses. The red and pink brethren are crowding into the picture as diligently as they dare, and as they crowd in, the more moderate visionaries tend to depart. Thus the personnel of G.H.Q. on the day of Armageddon, will probably show a high density of Marxians, and they may be trusted to attempt whatever coup is suggested by the situation. But it is hardly likely that their effort will be successful more than transiently, if at all, and in the long run they are bound to be unhorsed, and probably butchered.

"Two things stand against the full realization of their present heated and miasmatic dreams. One is the fact that the failure of Communism in Russia is now obvious to everyone, and proofs closer at hand are no longer needed . . . The other impediment to Utopia in this great republic lies in the fact that nine-tenths of all Americans, including those on the various doles, still venerate private property as an actual good . . .

"Thus if we suffer a rash of Communism when the New Deal mountebanks clear out it will probably be no more than temporary. It will cure itself as it cured itself in Italy and Germany, and is now curing itself in Russia. The successor to democracy will be something more on the order of Fascism, though it may differ greatly from the brand now offered in Europe. The pinks have sound ground for being uneasy.

"The New Deal is wrecking democracy by reducing it to an absurdity—worse, to a patently dishonest absurdity. The real promoters of Fascism are the New Deal's tinpot Hitlers and jitney Mussolinis."

Protocol

(Continued from Page 7)

"In order that he who rules may be seated firmly in the hearts and minds of his subjects it is necessary for the time of his activity to instruct the whole nation in the schools and on the market places about his meaning and his acts and all his beneficent initiatives.

"We shall abolish every kind of freedom of instruction. Learners of all ages will have the right to assemble together with their parents in the educational establishments as it were in a club; during these assemblies, on holidays, teachers will read what will pass as free lectures on questions of human relations, of the laws of examples, of the limitations which are born of unconscious relations, and, finally, of the philosophy of new theories not yet declared to the world. These theories will be raised by us to the stage of a dogma of faith as a transitional stage towards our faith. On the completion of this exposition of our programme of action in the present and the future I will read you the principles of these theories.

"In a word, knowing by the experience of many centuries that people live and are guided by ideas, that these ideas are imbibed by people only by the aid of education provided with equal success for all ages of growth, but of course by varying methods, we shall swallow up and confiscate to our own use the last scintilla of independence of thought, which we have for long past been directing towards subjects and ideas useful for us. The system of bridling thought is already at work in the so-called system of teaching by object lessons, the purpose of which is to turn the goyim into unthinking submissive brutes waiting for things to be presented before their eyes in order to form an idea of them . . . In France, one of our best agents, Bourgeois, has already made public a new programme of teaching by object lessons."

Father Coughlin

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The Week in the Nation

POLITICS

Roosevelt Leaves Democratic Party

As President Roosevelt enjoyed another of his many rests at his Hyde Park estate this week, it was realized in political circles that he had left the Democratic party.

The President had not, in so many words, broken finally with the political group that elevated him to two administrative terms in the White House. The President had, however, spoken his opinion that his own peculiarly-defined "liberalism" transcends the lines of his party. He had affirmed that in a showdown he would favor a Republican who conformed to his personal ideas of what "liberalism" consisted in.

Significant then, in this new light, was the humiliating defeat suffered in Nevada by President Roosevelt's hand-picked candidate for the Senate seat of Pat McCarran. The New Deal candidate, Albert Hilliard of Reno, ran 3-1 behind McCarran, brittle-tongued foe of many New Deal legislative innovations, among them A.A.A., N.R.A., the court-packing bill and government reorganization.

The President had given of his personal time to "attend" to McCarran, whose speech on the Senate floor one year ago did much to break down the pressure being applied for passage of the inquitous court bill. On that occasion McCarran, in a two-hour speech that seared advocates of the measure, declared, "I think the cause is worthy. I think it is worth any man's life. The time has come to rise in defense of our Government."

Outward Signs

The President gave ample evidence of his break with the Democratic party of Farley and Garner. Speaking in a press conference he made the declaration that a "liberal" Republican would be more acceptable than a conservative Democrat. This "liberalism" he had defined earlier as the term describing those sympathetic with the principles of the New Deal. As he is the New Deal, "liberals" are those who go along with his policies, shifting as he shifts, changing as he changes.

Further, the President spoke the same theme at Denton, Md., on Labor Day as he assailed Senator Millard Tydings, seeking renomination against New Deal Candidate David J. Lewis. Addressing a crowd of 5,000—provisions had been made for 20,000—Mr. Roosevelt defended his right to invade the state in the interests of "liberalism," and the New Deal.

"The fact is," he said, "that in the free state of Maryland, happily a part of the Union, the flag, the Constitution, and the President are still as welcome as in all the other 47 states of the union." These words were intended to level the known antagonism to his intervention in the state that ceded part of its own territory to furnish the site of the national capitol.

Admittedly irked by Maryland's antagonism to his visit, the President further was irked by affairs in Michigan. Canceling his proposed tour to the Wolverine state to dedicate an international bridge at Port Huron, Mr. Roosevelt was angered to find Detroit newspapers interpreting the cancellation as an admission of the hopelessness of the campaign of Michigan's Governor Frank Murphy for re-election.

Reason given for the cancelation of the tour was the "pressure of engagements and business." Only business apparent on the immediate Presidential calendar was the fortnight's rest at Hyde Park.

Farley's Reaction

In New York, as importance of the President's pronouncement on Republicans, Democrats and liberalism sank into national consciousness, reporters sought out Postmaster General James A. Farley to learn his reaction.

"Please, don't ask me that question," he said as reporters inquired as to his impression of the President's statement. This was taken generally to indicate further that Farley and his Chief have split, definitely and finally.

Farley has been bewildered by the turn the President's political actions have taken. He has been repulsed in his efforts to correct these actions according to the Democratic party pattern. He was rebuffed when he sought to have Mr. Roosevelt call off the purge. He finds the Corcorans, Hopkins', Cohens and the rest strange political company.

And Senator Tydings resolved the entire situation concerning the purge and its ramified, "liberalism" catchpoles when he inquired of an associate: "Who in thunder am I running against, David J. Lewis of Maryland, or Ben Cohen, Harry Hopkins, Tom Corcoran, Drew Pearson, and the rest of the New Deal crowd from New York?"

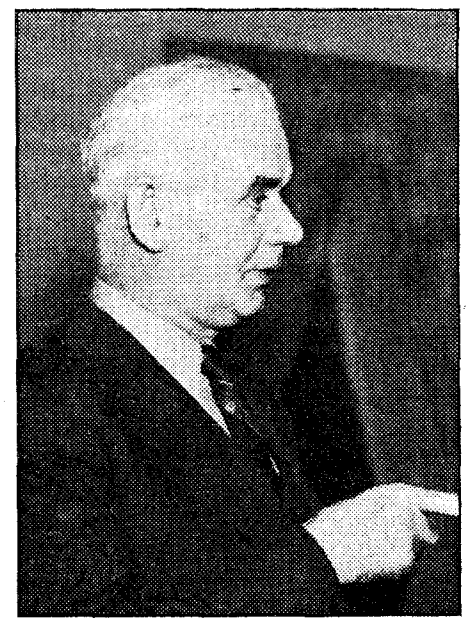
LABOR

Labor Day Marks Labor's Sore Spots

On Labor Day, 1938, observers on the American scene noted that labor's sore spots had not been healed in the year just passed; had, in fact, grown in number and degree of fever.

Warfare between the A.F.L. and C.I.O. had grown worse; Communists still darkened a great segment of the labor front; internal dissension ripped at the entrails of the C.I.O.; John L. Lewis and his high command stood discredited in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of followers; labor's political movement had failed miserably, and continuing economic oppression

SIDNEY HILLMAN, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who delivered the John L. Lewis dictum for peace in the United Automobile Workers Union, to a meeting of the U.A.W. executive board. Hillman, pushing the drive for peace along the Lewis line, suggested that the union's expelled members be reinstated.



PHILIP MURRAY, Chairman of the steel workers organizing committee and aide of Lewis in the C.I.O., who sat with Hillman in the auto union peace conferences. Murray, known as a sincere friend of labor, awaited an "out" in the U.A.W.'s clash with the dictatorial C.I.O. high command.

served to demoralize, rather than inspire, labor's cause.

Yet, if search were made, cause for optimism could be found beneath the surface. In at least one union (U.A.W.) Communists had been ejected and the dictatorial domination of Lewis had been challenged. From at least one source (David Dubinsky and his Ladies' Garment Workers union) pressure was being applied for settlement of the differences between the A.F.L. and C.I.O., and on a broadened front disclosures damaging to Communism in labor were being made.

Auto Workers

As this week carried labor forward into the new labor year, Homer Martin continued his gallant and almost thankless fight on the organizational-Communism that had threatened to wreck the United Automobile Workers union.

Two C.I.O. officers—Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray—met with members of the U.A.W. executive board in an effort to "sell" the auto union the John L. Lewis formula for peace.

Martin and his men had indicated earlier that the Lewis plan as such would be unacceptable. This proposal, which suggested the reinstatement of the discredited and expelled officers of the union, had been rejected. Lewis took this directly to locals of the union, over the head of Martin, in defiance of the U.A.W.'s autonomy and constitution.

A compromise, under which the expelled officers would be restored to membership but not to office, reportedly had been discussed by officers of the union. Meanwhile an increasingly greater section of American thought came to applaud the wholesomeness of the Martin stand.

To rumors that he would lead his following out of the C.I.O. and into an independent union if Lewis and other officials continued to harass him, Martin gave an emphatic denial. He indicated his first intention was to establish without question the independent status of the U.A.W. as constituted at present, and secondly to do his part to cleanse the C.I.O. of those obstructing progress of the industrial union system.

Fight Against Bridges

On the West Coast further assaults were made on the C.I.O. control exercised by alien Harry Bridges. Auto workers, shoe workers, rubber workers and garment workers battled against Bridges, whom the Dies committee is seeking to deport as an alien devoted to the overthrow by force of the United States Government.

In the past few weeks Bridges' domination along the Pacific has brought numerous eruptions, chief among them being the closing of warehouses in San Francisco and Oakland where, Bridges charges, selfish employers seek to restore the open shop by shutdown and lockout methods.

Lewis Co-operating With Reds in Mexico

But, hopeful as the American labor scene looked from one angle, a glance from still another direction gave cause to pause and wonder.

John L. Lewis, leader of at least half of America's organized labor, spent Labor day, not in the United States to encourage his followers in further organizational ventures, but in Mexico City, Mexico, consorting with such leftist leaders as Lazaro Cardenas, President of Mexico, Vincente Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the Mexican Labor Federation, and Leon Jouhaux, of France.

The occasion was the Latin-American Labor Congress, attended by union leaders and Communists of four continents. Acknowledged purpose of the congress, in the words of the *Communist Daily Worker*, was to create a "labor bloc for peace and democracy" in the Western hemisphere.

Danger to American labor in its representation at the conference was that Communist party members were extremely vocal and active in the conduction of business; Communist thought was dominant. In his address Lewis hailed as one of the "greatest liberal statesmen of all nations," President Cardenas, described by the exiled Leon Trotsky as a "better Communist than most Russians."

Vincente Lombardo Toledano, spokesman for organized Mexican labor, spent considerable time in Russia and is known as a follower of Trotsky. Also, he regards his position as akin to that of Lewis. It is to be assumed that Lewis considers this an accurate estimation, for Lewis has patterned many of his actions after those of Toledano.

Toledano has an iron grip on the men of his unions, much in the fashion that Lewis would have the same control. His aim is to arm labor; conscript it for military training. Toledano's union system has a blacklist provision that bars a man discharged from the union from any future employment in Mexico. More than 100,000 of his union men have been given military training to date.

Free American labor can find little to aid its cause in the Latin-American Labor Congress. American labor can gain nothing from an alliance with the Reds of France or with Red Mexico. American labor has everything to lose in alliance with "popular front" Communist movements in other nations. And American labor can only regret that John L. Lewis embraced a conference of Communists which the American Federation of Labor spurned.

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AN *Open Letter* to JOHN L. L

★

Excerpts from a letter mailed to Mr. John L. Lewis on Labor Day are here presented without comment since the author writes his own story. — Editor.

By Amos R. E. Pinchot

THE demand for labor which goes with good business and high production is labor's anchor to windward. And, as we have said, no amount of legislation or unionization, even if it reaches 100 per cent, can give wage earners adequate employment and adequate wages, unless business is good and jobs are plentiful.

In spite of all this legislation and organization, labor is still harassed by terrific unemployment and poverty. In fact it is no better off than when Mr. Roosevelt first took office, or when the C.I.O. began its great and successful organization campaign. According to the *World Almanac,* the average number of people unemployed was higher in 1933 than in any year in the depression—12,945,000. You yourself recently estimated unemployment at 13-million and said it is still growing.

The United States is a modern industrial nation. Its economic system is based on labor-saving machinery and low cost mass production. Obviously, such a nation cannot prosper; it cannot employ properly, or increase real wages, nor can it raise its standard of living, if it goes on making only the same things year after year. The good of labor and of all classes requires that industry shall constantly branch out into new fields of enterprise. Only by such expansion and diversification of products can we enlarge the opportunities for work and make plentiful the things which the public, including labor, needs and certainly should have.

Unfortunately many politicians and labor leaders do not seem to understand the foregoing proposition. And, like Karl Marx—who, by the way, was a typical parlor Socialist in that he combined a great deal of bitterness toward industry with very little knowledge of its operation—they attribute unemployment to labor-saving machinery. The President, himself, has succumbed to this ancient and exploded fallacy.

The fact is, that while labor-saving machinery produces serious local unemployment, which must be taken care of by job insurance or government work until its victims find other employment, its outstanding effect has been to reduce unemployment and raise wages and living standards. Unanswerable figures show that, in those particular industries where the adoption of labor-saving machinery has been the most rapid, the percentage of employment has risen faster than has the nation's population. And it has risen much faster than in industries which have retained slower methods of production.

This is because labor-saving machinery lowers the price of goods and increases the demand both for the goods themselves and the labor required to make them. Also, we should bear in mind that there are two ways to increase wages. One is to raise them directly. The other is to lower the cost of the necessities of life by increasing production.

Consequently, the rise in production and decline in prices due to American labor-saving machinery has helped labor in two ways, better living and better wages. Witness the fact that we have had the highest standard of living in the world. Witness also the improvement in wages and working conditions since Marx predicted that labor-saving machinery would enslave and impoverish the masses.

THE other day, Mr. Roosevelt, as an alibi for the continuance of the depression, stated that the pioneering days of America, with their great opportunities for labor, are dead and gone. That is not the case. Industrial pioneering is in its infancy. And I want to repeat and emphasize the point that, if the Government does not continue to throttle invention and development, our economic system can give labor a degree of independence and a standard of life that will exceed what we have, as much as our present standard tops that which prevailed in England's factories in the nineteenth century, and justly horrified the world.

Today the average enterpriser believes, with I think good reasons, that the Administration is sacrificing business, and especially new business, (and re-employment) to the political formula of winning labor's support by lambasting business. It is an old formula. And business has often deserved its punishment. But, not until Mr. Roosevelt came along, has the attack been carried on systematically and to a deeply destructive point.

Truly, if Big Business has been a menace to labor, Big Government is proving a greater one still. For, while Big Business was at least able to produce and employ, Big Government can do neither. In fact Big Government is good for nobody but big politicians and little bureaucrats—and almost 900,000 of them are now drawing pay.

I understand—you will correct me if I am wrong—that you, Mr. Lewis, have more than once privately stated that the profit motive is an all important asset to labor, because expectation of profit is so large a factor in expanding industry and employment. As we have said, labor rises and falls as industry rises and falls. And now it is being proved, as perhaps never before, that when the opportunity for industry to function in the belief that it will show a profit instead of a loss is impaired, industry does not and cannot take care of unemployment.

For almost six years, labor has been soft-soaped to the queen's taste. Organized labor has been assessed large sums to elect politicians or keep them in office. It has been courted and appeased by the passage of countless statutes which have availed little. It has gained higher wage scales, but a mighty slim chance to work for them. Meantime unorganized labor, which is the overwhelming majority of labor, has gained nothing whatever—beyond the promise of a great lover of humanity that he will continue his war against private enterprise along present lines—even if it takes the last job from the last man.

Yet, many wage earners undoubtedly love Mr. Roosevelt. He has a way with him and his golden voice and magnetism arouse hope. They love him too for his promises of less work and more pay—whether business sinks or swims. And, they are filled with admiration for the cheerfulness with which he bears their sufferings—mostly caused by himself.

In 1934, H. G. Wells, the English novelist and historian, talked with Mr. Roosevelt in the White House and then with Mr. Stalin in the Kremlin. He then returned to England and wrote in his autobiography *that the long range aims of Moscow and Washington were identical!* He said that the President was "the most effective transmitting instrument possible for the coming of the new order." He also

Labor Has Gotten the Poorest Deal of Any Groups Under the "Strong Government" Policy of the Roosevelt Administration.

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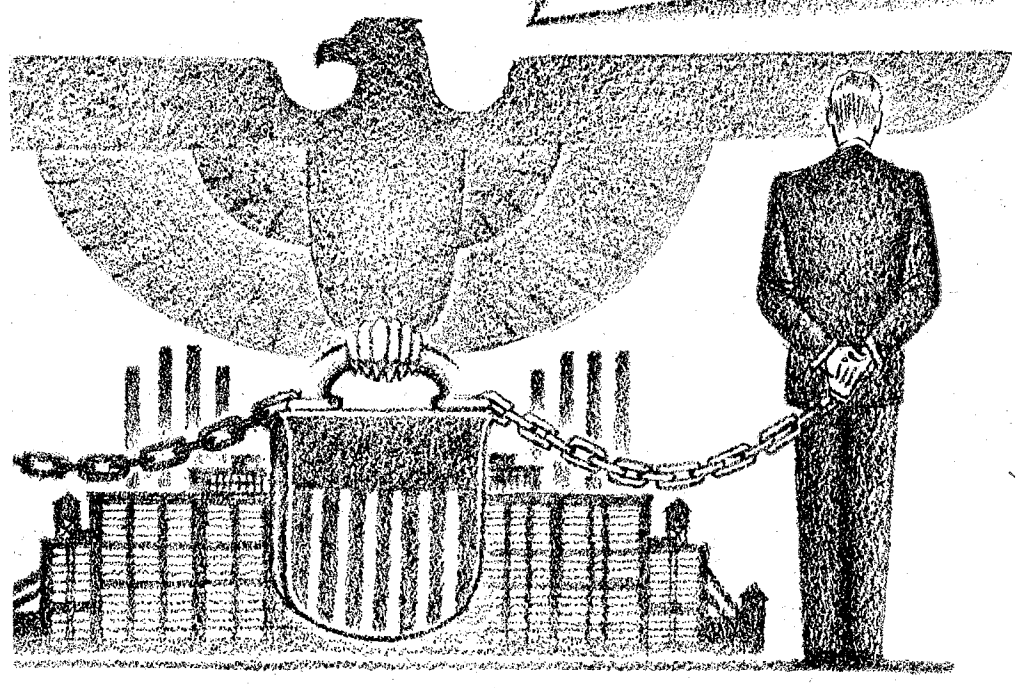

Truly, if Big Business has been a menace to labor, Big Government is proving a greater one still. For, while Big Business was at least able to produce and employ, Big Government can do neither.

said that he had told Stalin that he and President Roosevelt ought to "talk to the world in unison." But at that time few people were impressed by Mr. Wells' statements.

On August 21, 1938, on his return from abroad, the distinguished American novelist, Mr. Theodore Dreiser, was interviewed by a *New York Times'* correspondent. In that interview he classed the President with Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini, as leaders who have "made a good thing of the theories of Karl Marx." Upon being asked how the future would treat the President, he replied that "if Communism is deemed better than individualism, he will stand out well in the eyes of the future; if not, he and his administration won't look so good."

On the other hand, if you, Mr. Lewis, continue on the present lines, there may result so much unemployment and suffering as to cause a strong reaction against you. Certainly if present conditions continue much longer, instead of one-third of the population being ill-clad, ill-housed, and ill-nourished, there will be two-thirds. And the New Deal will have its work cut out for it.

Last year, 4,740 strikes were reported (the all-time high) affecting 1,860,000 workers, and representing the loss of 28-million days of labor and wages. Since you, Mr. Lewis, started the C.I.O. the index of industrial production has fallen from 99 to 64. And there has taken place the sharpest decline in employment in the country's history, although this and the fall in production were caused **not** so much by encouragement of labor troubles as by other government policies.

Late in the 1936 campaign, when Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Lansing, Flint, Pontiac, and other Michigan towns, he, in effect, advised the automobile workers to strike. He told them they were underpaid and overworked. He attacked the employers as cruel and greedy. In fact he did everything but say to labor: "Vote for me and, when I'm elected, call your strikes and my government will be with you lock, stock and barrel!"

When you said, Mr. Lewis, in your broadcast on March 15: "Thirteen million Americans are now unemployed. Their numbers are steadily increasing, as the nation drifts with terrifying and deadly sureness to . . . economic collapse and human tragedy . . . America is moving in economic reverse," you indicted the New Deal's policies more severely than I ever have. And you described their effect on labor better than I can.

In December 1937, speaking from the experience of a country that had won its way out of depression, Winston Churchill, a British statesman who has served with distinction as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary, and War Secretary, said:

"The quarrel in which President Roosevelt has become involved with wealth and business may produce results profoundly harmful to the ideals which to him and his people are dear . . . The Washington administration has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States, with none of the perils and burdens of Europe upon it, is actually at the present moment leading the world back into the trough of depression."

In his budget message of January 8, 1937, the President said:

"It is my conviction that, if every employer or potential employer will undertake during the next six months to give employment to persons now receiving government help, the national budget can thereafter be kept definitely in balance."

It would be insulting to the President's intelligence to suggest that he believed his scheme — requiring employers to hire in the next six months everybody who was receiving government aid—could be adopted, or would work if adopted. For at that time, February 1937, government reports show that 9,994,000 people were on general relief alone.

Late in the 1936 campaign, Mr. Roy W. Howard, the publisher—who is now and then a loyal supporter of Mr. Roosevelt's, conceived a plan calculated to help the President politically and revive business at the same time. Accordingly, he persuaded him to write an open letter stating that the New Deal's reform program had been substantially completed and that business could look forward to a prolonged breathing spell, "decidedly so." And, as Mr. Howard and the nation took the President's letter at its face value, its effect was immediate and very helpful.

As we have said, after the 1936 victory the prospect was very bright. And for a while the country seemed to be on the high road to recovery. But in February 1937, just a month after his inauguration, Mr. Roosevelt experienced a change of heart. He presented and demanded the passage of a series of "reform" measures—none of them mentioned in his platform or campaign speeches—which convinced the country that the breathing spell was over and a new drive for executive power under way.

On February 5, he introduced the famous Court Packing bill. This he followed by the Black-Connery so-called Wages and Hours bill, which, if passed as drafted, would have clothed Mr. Roosevelt with the powers of an economic dictator. Among other things, it authorized him to fix wages, at discretion, for each individual employer, and to set aside wage and hour agreements arrived at by collective bargaining.

In February also, he presented the Reorganization bill, which, in the original White House draft, authorized the President to abolish, or change the name and function of, every agency in the executive branch, including the presidency itself. It is for opposing this bill, in amended form, that Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York is on the purge list now.

Following this, came the appointment of Senator Black, a member of the Ku Klux Klan, to the Supreme Court. And the new Justice announced, presumably reflecting the views of the administration, that, while the Constitution protects the property of individuals, it does not protect the property of people who do business through corporations.

Meanwhile, another blow was struck at recovery, when, on the theory that a boom was developing and prices were too high, the President cracked down on business by ordering the Federal Reserve to make drastic credit restrictions. And all through this period the White House propaganda machine thundered, pouring shot and shell into private enterprise and the profit motive, until almost every producer who was employing labor and making money was held up to the country as a horrible example of what an American citizen ought not to be.

Thus, in a remarkably short time, the hopeful recovery of 1936-7 came to an untimely end, at the hands of reformers, and power-hungry politicians.

Business surged forward. Production rose, in some lines to 1929 levels. Wage earners found jobs literally by the million. And the price of farm and other commodities, always a fair index of recovery, rose to within ten per cent of pre-depression points.

On November 4, 1936, Mr. Roosevelt was triumphantly re-elected. He received sixty-two per cent of the entire Democratic and Republican vote, a percentage only exceeded in recent years by Mr. Harding's sixty-three per cent in 1920, and Mr. Coolidge's sixty-five per cent in 1924. But, though large, Mr. Roosevelt's 1936 vote scarcely seemed large enough to serve as a mandate to scrap his platform and pre-election pledges and do anything he chose.

Also, if a sixty-two per cent vote gives a man a mandate, then President Harding and President Coolidge had bigger and better mandates than Mr. Roosevelt. And Mr. Hoover should have had some kind of a mandate too. For his percentage was only four points under Mr. Roosevelt's.

The people of America are paying immense sums to be told by the Government what the Government is doing and planning for them. Like Russia's New Deal, ours maintains itself by self-glorification. Swarms of trained writers, press relations experts, publicity men, directors of information, motion picture directors, play writers, and producers are showering New Deal propaganda over the country. A recent Senate survey shows that the Government sends out annually 700,000,000 pieces of franked mail—enough to fill 1750 freight cars.

Washington newspaper men receive an average of fifty Government releases a day, some of them illustrated with drawings and photographs. Government subsidized publications are being turned over to left wing and other organizations to be sold without mention of the fact that they are paid for by the Government. A Senate Committee reports that so many motion pictures are being produced by Government departments that New Deal films could be shown every day in one out of every ten theatres. Radio broadcasts, electrically transcribed, are sent to hundreds of stations at taxpayers' expense.

The loss from franked government mail has risen from $8-million in 1928 to $34-million in 1937. And I imagine it is largely due to this mammoth propaganda drive that the impression that Mr. Roosevelt's Great Moral Circus is helping the country has lasted so long. For all their contempt for business, New Dealers respect one business rule: "It Pays To Advertise."

Behind the pretense and palaver of Mr. Roosevelt's "Strong Government" stands the fact that labor has been given the poorest deal of any group. High industrial production is utterly essential to labor's welfare. It means opportunity, work and wages. But the just published bulletin of the League of Nations shows that, since 1932, this country (under the New Deal) has made less progress in industrial production than any one of the twenty-five most important nations of the world.

Here are the figures for seven of them:

Country	1932	1938
Sweden	89	146
Germany	53	124
Great Britain	83	124
Italy	67	100
Canada	58	91
France	69	79
United States	54	64

It is to cover up this historic failure, and disguise the fact that the so-called liberal policies of the New Deal are not merely harmful, but in reality, backward looking and unprogressive, that the great propaganda drive and the President's constant and intimate radio talks have been found necessary.

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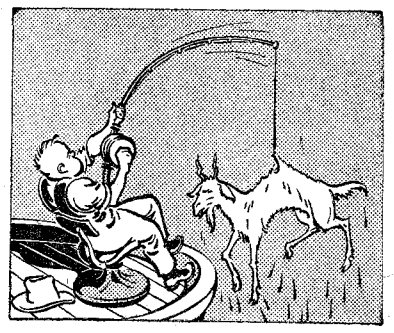
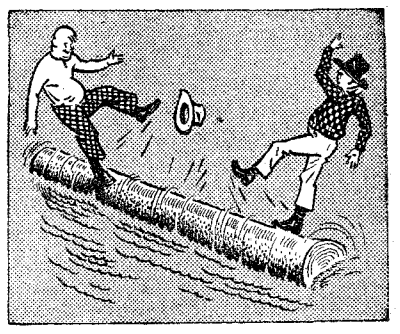


THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



WELL, WHY???

—*The Detroit News*

John L. Lewis At His Best As Humorist

Labor Day Gem Claims All Things For C.I.O. System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is a commonplace that on Labor Day, labor leaders, legitimate and illegitimate, go into oratorical fits to describe what they have done, are doing and will be doing to aid the cause of the worker.

John L. Lewis, of the shaggy eyebrows, the lion's mane, and the granite face, tied himself into a literary knot on Labor Day in describing the greatness of the C.I.O., his message appearing in the *C.I.O. News*, organ of the Lewis union system.

Singlehandedly, Lewis claimed for the C.I.O. sole credit for: (1) "Warning" the Government of the impending depression one year ago. (2) Federal relief for the unemployed. (3) Revived Government spending for public works. (4) The idea of organizing workers along industrial, rather than craft lines. (5) Remaining innocent in the warfare with the A.F.L. (6) Unemployment reserves. (7) Old age pensions. (8) The labor relations act. (9) The wage and hour law. (10) The success of the labor movement as a whole.

If anything is left out, it is because Mr. Lewis forgot it.

GREAT HUMORIST, JOHN

John wound up his piece with the following thought-gem, which he figured out all by himself:

"In the justice that is done to all who toil lies the prosperity of the nation and the perpetuity of our democratic institutions."

In relation to the "perpetuity of our democratic institutions," John might well inject a shot of democracy into the arms and legs of the C.I.O. It would do wonders for that body, suffering from the creeping paralysis of dictatorship.

In relation to "the justice that is done to all who toil," he might abstain from interference with autonomous unions, such as the United Auto Workers, which make honest attempts to remain American, in the face of tremendous odds, by throwing out the Communists planted by Lewis and his aides to conduct the business of organizing.

Further in the name of justice, he might admit his own errors and shortcomings, and forget his selfishness in seeking to reach peace with the A.F.L. His eyes, so blinded by dues-dollars, fail to see the everlasting good that would come from a united, nationwide labor front of both craft and industrial workers.

John has a great sense of humor. Any man who can head an organization as large as the C.I.O., organized in the manner the C.I.O. was organized; be as dictatorial in his management of that C.I.O. as Lewis is, and still talk about "democracy" is a humorist to put Mark Twain to shame.

SQUAWKS BOTHER HOPKINS

W. P. A. Head Twists Purge-Row Issues

BOSTON, MASS. — Harry Hopkins, who splattered political mud all over his W.P.A. overalls in the Iowa primary, has some very definite and original ideas about the rightness of the President's purge.

Harry told a Boston conference of Democratic women all about it the other night. He said that attempts to prevent the New Deal from taking its case to the people in the various states amounted to coercion, and that "the administration refused to be the first in American history to be muzzled and gagged."

That's pretty broad distortion even for Harry. In the first place there has been little agitation to prevent New Dealers having their say so in the states where the elections were to be held. The biggest squawk has been reserved for Mr. Roosevelt and those of his handlers who insist on crossing state boundaries to slug candidates whom they disavow.

GET THE SQUAWK STRAIGHT

The question, precisely, is not that of "gagging" any administration member. It is the question of leaving state elections to those concerned, free of Federal interference. Next it is the question of the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Roosevelt cutting himself in two, half to remain President of the United States enjoying the enthroned dignity and privilege that go with the office, and half to be a broad-brimmed campaigner, damning the opposition.

Old Harry had something else to say along this line. "The suppression of facts during a political campaign may be proper tactics for some countries, but it has no place in free America," he said.

Now it seems that this quote is as extraneous from the matter at hand as the first charge was distorted. There has been little attempt of any kind to suppress facts. And there has been little complaint against the facts as presented. Again, the big squawk has been, not against the facts presented, but against those who presented them.

Harry, Homer Cummings, Harold Ickes, Jimmy Roosevelt, others who snuggle close to the warm Presidential wing, and the big boss himself all have stepped outside their zones of operation in attempts to fasten their opinions on the voters in individual states.

"PLATFORM"—A SOFT WORD

And if Harry hadn't already strayed far enough from the truth, he did so when he flailed his thin right arm in disgust at those who "wore our insignia in the elections," only to "fight the very heart out of the program which the Democratic party has pledged to the American people that it will carry out."

That would have drawn a belly laugh from any but a 100 per cent audience. For, of all the tender subjects in the whole gondola car of the New Deal lore, that subject of the Democratic platform is the most tender of all.

Mr. Roosevelt was elected on the Democratic platform in 1932 and immediately threw the whole business in the ash can. As a result Jim Farley's policy makers had to work overtime in 1936 to thread together something that looked like a platform. It really wasn't, because in 1936 the only platform the Democrats had was Mr. Roosevelt. What he did was the platform. What he would do was the platform. And what that would be no one knew—not even Mr. Roosevelt himself.

"Who Wrote That Speech?"— Aftermath of Tydings Fight

New Deal 'Ghost' Upsets Lewis Plan In Maryland

BALTIMORE, MD. — With the Maryland primary out of the way, the press is satisfied with all details save one. They still want to know the answer to one question: "Who wrote that speech?"

The speech is one purportedly written by the New Deal ghost bureau in Washington for Candidate David J. Lewis, who, seconded and backslapped by the New Deal, opposed the re-election of Senator Millard Tydings.

Although it is suspected New Deal ghosts turned out the copy, no one is quite sure. At any rate the helpful ghosts went a step farther and furnished the press with a handout of the speech and its acceptance by a throng at La Plata, long before the address began. The handout detailed, through some occult power of the writer, such fine points as the sections which the crowd applauded; when they wept and when they shouted for joy.

The whole business caused some embarassment to Mr. Lewis. In the handout he was represented as saying that he had received word from Mr. Roosevelt he would be on hand to give a pitch to the La Platans on his way to Morgantown, W. Va. But in the speech he actually delivered, Mr. Lewis did not say this.

WOOZEY FOOTING

Furthermore, Mr. Lewis avoided whole paragraphs of the prepared text which dealt with his espousal of President Roosevelt's appointment of Hugo Black, Ku Kluxer, to the Supreme Court. In the ghosted speech this issue was carefully woven into a pattern of religious tolerance, to give the La Platans the impression that to approve the appointment of a Ku Kluxer to the nation's highest court was the greatest test of religious freedom and, to oppose the appointment, was the highest form of intolerance. Mr. Lewis, like so many candidates approved by the President, entrusted his thinking to a group of Washington's mental "giants." This clique, originally, settled who were to be candidates, and then decided what they would say, where they would say it, and what they would do if elected.

Thus identified with the candidacy of Mr. Lewis were: Harry Hopkins, the W.P.A. impresario; Harold L. Ickes, Interior Secretary whom Senator Carter Glass considers to be a "Blackguard and a liar"; Tom Corcoran, purge counsel and R.F.C. job holder; Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General; Drew Pearson, Capital columnist and a musical saw in the New Deal orchestra, and Jay Jerome Williams, Washington cartoonist.

Whoever wrote the speech didn't figure Mr. Lewis into the deal. This gentleman read the articles, scrapped the heavier sections, and confounded the ghosts.

And when an enterprising reporter for the *Baltimore Sun* called Marvin McIntyre, the President's secretary, for a confirmation of the President's intended visit to La Plata—as mentioned in the prepared speech—Marvin said in his usual tactful way:

"There has been no announcement made up here of the President's plans. Don't go off the deep end, buddy!"

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The Week in the News

FINANCE

Thirty Dollars Every Thursday!

"California, here we come!" may soon be the cry of hundreds of thousands if the "Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday-for-Life" plan is enacted in the Golden State.

The old age pension movement, initiated in California, found its greatest growth in that state. Some thirty-seven pension plans are now being agitated and each has its own followers. There are more old people in ratio to population in southern California than in any other part of the country. In San Diego and Long Beach, one out of every eleven persons is over 65.

The existing state plan is the most liberal old age pension, or "assistance system," in the world. Aged persons over 65 years of age are entitled to receive $35 a month in old age assistance. In the event that a husband and wife can qualify, that means $70 a month. The main qualification is five years' residence in the state.

In addition to the $70 a month for man and wife, they are also entitled to own real estate of the assessed value of $3,000 and personal property to the extent of $500. In other words, an old couple in California can own their home if the assessed value is less than $3,000 (California assesses property at 50 per cent value) and money in the bank with other personal property to the extent of $500, and still draw from the state their old age pension. Finally, they are permitted to earn up to $15 per month each even if they are past 65. There are about 116,000 Californians eligible for the state pensions now.

The average pension paid last March in California was $32.67, compared to $10 in Mississippi, North Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and an average for the entire United States of $19.30.

The proposed pension plan, which nominated Sheridan Downey in the Democratic primaries for United States Senator against McAdoo who had the President Roosevelt's "kiss of death" endorsement, would require the State of California to issue "pension warrants" at the rate of $30 every Thursday for every Californian over 50 years old who is neither an employer nor an employe.

Nearly 800,000 citizens have signed the initiative petition to place on the November ballot the Downey proposition to pay every citizen past 50 his $30 a week. Disregarding President Roosevelt's condemnation of the "short cut to Utopia," Senator McAdoo's characterization that it was a "cruel delusion," the objections of an imposing array of economists (so-called), bankers, Communists who with all their prating about social conditions buck any effort to correct the existing injustices of our dishonest money system, banker-controlled Chamber of Commerces, the citizens of California backed the program 100 per cent. Two stooge taxpayers had attacked it as technically defective and unconstitutional, but as the surprising returns and petitions mounted daily, the State Supreme Court refused to bar the constitutional amendment from the November election ballot.

The people of California are privileged under the democratic initiative and referendum to write their own laws. California law only requires 187,000 signatures, but the backers of the plan hope for a million because they figure for every signature, one more is educated to the plan and its purposes.

Although California already has the most liberal old age pension system in the Union, Golden State voters swarmed to the primary polls to nominate Sheridan Downey over Senator McAdoo, on the new candidate's promise of a still more liberal handout of "$30 every Thursday." (Acme)

The pension warrants would be issued in $1, $5, and $10 denominations. Every Thursday each outstanding $1 warrant in circulation would have to be validated with a 2 cent "redemption stamp" purchased with cash from the State pension depots.

At the end of a year the warrant would bear $1.04 in stamps, signifying the payment of that much money into the State Treasury, and would be redeemable at the Treasury for $1 cash. Thus redeemed, it would go out of existence. The extra 4 cents would go to pay administrative costs.

During the year of its life, the warrant would be used as money in the same sense as checks, or money orders and would be full legal tender in the sense that the bank checks which are modern substitute for our actual national money.

QUOTES

"In the field of labor organization a small Communistic bloc has retarded if not ruined what should have been in my opinion the finest achievement in unionism in the history of our country. I refer to the C.I.O." **—The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready.**

* * *

"The bluff (Senator Minton's press gag bill) clearly was intended to intimidate newspapers and the obvious conclusion is that it was inspired by the McNutt-Minton machine's fear that a free press would continue to expose the machinations of that organization and its alliance with crime and outlawry in Indiana."—**Col. Robert R. McCormick.**

* * *

"If there is anything to the theory that it is better to care for the masses than not to do so—if Communism is deemed better than individualism — he (Roosevelt) will stand out well in the eyes of the future. If not, he and his administration won't look so good."—**Theodore Dreiser.**

PRESS

The League of Nations a Myth

Some of the reasons why educated Italian circles fully approve their government's measures to insure a positive Christian philosophy and culture—long threatened by growing encroachments of an alien internationalist philosophy—are made clearer in a recent book "Geneva Versus Peace" by Comte de Saint-Aulaire (published by Sheed and Ward. The author was the French ambassador to Great Britain from 1920 to 1924, has the following to say about the Ethiopian question and the League of Nations:

"Ethiopia is neither a nation, nor a state, especially in the Genevan sense of these two words . . . Further, Ethiopia has no defined frontiers. Its name, according to certain etymologists, is derived from the Arabic word "Habasch" which means: a heap, a mixture. This jumble of tribes is in no degree a state in the physical sense of the word . . .

"Paul Claudel so pertinently remarked 'that the natives of Ethiopia have all the stigmata both of savagery and degradation,' while the wife of Sir John Simon, the English statesman, wrote: 'Against a country as barbarous as Ethiopia there should be organized, not an expedition, but a crusade.' . . .

"The League of Nations does not exist, has in fact never existed," the author asserts. "There is not, there has never been, a League of Nations of the world. The name, which implies universality, is the initial falsehood. At the beginning three great powers out of seven, (the United States, Germany and Russia) were not members of it. Today, four out of eight—the United States, Japan, Germany and Brazil—are not members of it. A fifth great power, Italy, is regarded by the others as being in a condition of outlawry. Finally, a sixth, Russia, at the present moment preponderant at Geneva, its government above all else a system of propaganda, is the victim of a syndicate organized to destroy the nations. The influence of this syndicate and of the revolutionary internationals which, before the Soviets gave their official adherence to the League, obligingly represented them at Geneva, makes the League of Nations (so-called) a league against the nations.

"The League of Nations, the alleged guardian of peace, promoter of civilization, enemy of religions (especially the Catholic religion) which it excommunicates in the name of science, is a spot where falsehood is the daily bread. It is the nourishment essential to the institution. The League has three systems of weights and measures: Indifference for the Right, complicity with Berlin and Moscow, and fanaticism against Rome. There hatred is travestied as love, war as peace, and wickedness carries the scales of justice—scales in which oil is heavier than blood.

"To the League, Italy cannot be regarded as a nation, because Mussolini destroyed Italian freemasonry . . . and freemasonry is but an instrument of the Jewish International.

"One who recently escaped from Geneva assures me that in spite of its state of advanced decomposition the League is not yet ready for autopsy. 'When it is ripe,' he says, 'when it surrenders its secret archives, the world will discover that it has within its vitals a potential rottenness which is unsuspected.'

"In the meantime he compares its corpse to Tutankhamen's mummy which has already made so many victims. Like that mummy, it lies in its sarcophagus in the midst of magnificent funeral furniture, the trophies of victories gained in the service of war, all the arms of peace, amongst which, in the centre of the panoply, is the Treaty of Versailes. Just as in the case of Pharaoh, the presence of its most precious and most familiar treasures render its sojourn in the country of shadows agreeable, without, however, distracting it from its cruel sport. Like Pharaoh, it exhales deadly miasmas. To lean over it without danger one must be clad in triple bronze or rendered thrice immune against its poison. The safest way to contemplate it is, as Baron Henry de Rothschild tells us he contemplated Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings, through a sheet of clear glass.

"In the same way from the outside we wonder at a moving mass of rottenness which gives but a feeble idea of the reality within. It can only be guessed at by its emanations and by the diseases it is spreading throughout the world. It is nothing of what it lays claim to be, neither a Society of Nations nor any sort of a society whatever. Its members do not obey the same laws. We have only to take into consideration the three great powers which are active in it—France, England, and Russia—the first two named who still represent what is left of Western civilization on the one side, and on the other side Soviet Barbarianism."

Tribuna of Italy Explains "Persecution"

Because all too often our Leftist press gives but one side of a picture, the man in the street does not know what the shouting is all about, or else he gets a distorted perspective of the alleged "persecution" of the Jews in Italy.

The *Tribuna* recently published the following statement which sheds considerable light on the controversial subject:

"During the Ethiopian war, all the forces that acted against Italy were unleashed by Jews; the greater share of the responsibility for the application of sanctions against Italy must be attributed to the Jews; the attempt to strangle Italy was particularly willed and favored by Jewish currents and the Jewish International tried with its maneuvres to starve us and stab us in the back.

"In the United States, Italians were persecuted by Jews only because they were Italians; those governments that were especially responsible for those monstrous attempts were maneuvred and dominated by forces of Jews and Freemasons."

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The Week in the World

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An Explanation of the "Czech Myth"

THE Czecho-Slovak state was created following the World War and its borders were arbitrarily defined at the insistence of Georges Clemenceau, whose motive was vengeance and whose objective was the utter dissolution of Germany.

Today, that country convulses in the throes of death from an acute crisis brought on by 20 years of chronic illness. Only a severance of the inflamed member will bring any semblance of health to Czechoslovakia. The "inflamed member" is the Germans in the Sudeten territory who have genuine grievances against the Czechs who aspire to be the masters in their own house. Another inflamed member are the Slovaks, who also complain of Czech injustice and aspire to be a distinct nation.

The German-Czech leader, Konrad Henlein, has formulated eight demands to the Czechoslovakian government, headed by Premier Milan Hodza, which are:

(1) Complete Sudeten and Czech equality of status.

(2) Recognition of the Sudetens as a corporative group.

(3) Recognition of German districts.

(4) Autonomous administration.

(5) Legal protection for Germans dwelling outside purely German districts.

(6) Compensation for "injustices."

(7) Respect for the principle of "German officials from German districts."

(8) Complete liberty to push German nationality and German "Weltanschauung" or (world outlook.)

Recent news dispatches indicate that the Czechoslovakian government is willing to give in to all of these demands, but the real bone of contention has now centered on the foreign policy.

They are considered fundamentals of the Sudeten party program although they were not incorporated in the eight-point Carlsbad demands listed above.

They are—

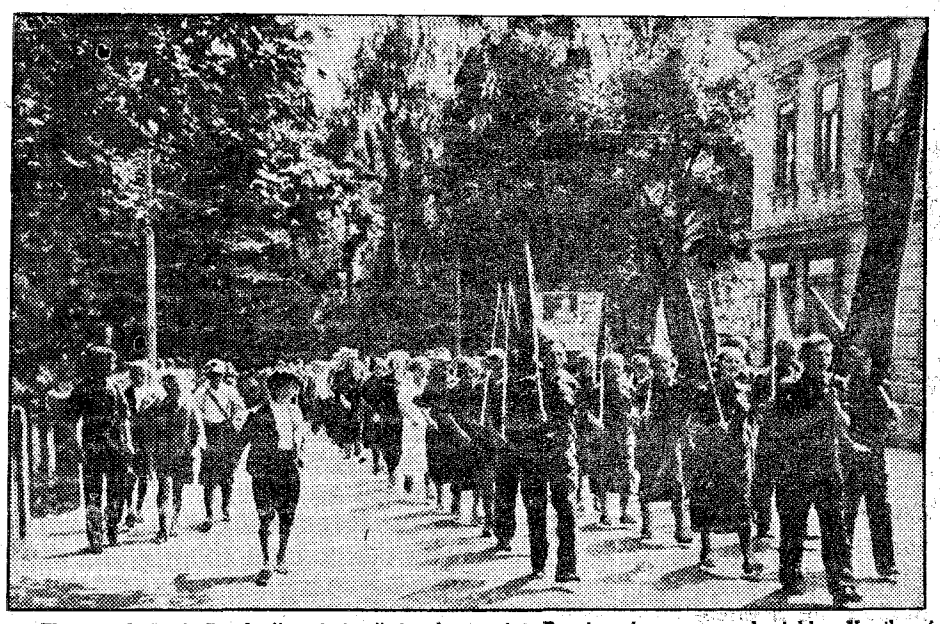
(1) Wholesale revision of the "erroneous Czech myth" of Czechoslovakia's history.

(2) Correction of the "unhappy opinion" that it is the task of the Czech people to form a bulwark against Germany's so-called "Drang nach Osten" or (drive to the East).

(3) Revision of Czech foreign policy, including the military alliances with Soviet Russia and France, which has carried Czechoslovakia into the ranks of the enemies of Germany.

The original government of Czechoslovakia was set up in Paris, under instructions from the French Foreign Minister M. Pichon, to Dr. Edouard Benes, who used seven different aliases during the World War. (He was known variously as Spolny, Belsky, Berger, Novotny, Konog, Sicha and Leblanc.)

Germany was obliged to cede large tracts of land in the Ratibor district. Austria had to part with Bohemia and Moravia and a part of Silesia. Hungary lost the Carpathian-Russia



The symbol of Czech "patriotism" is the soviet Russian hammer and sickle. Youth of Choudau in western Bohemia, predominantly girls, are here shown parading in an anti-Nazi demonstration against Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader. The clenched fist salute of international Communism was frequently given by the marchers. (Acme newsphoto)

Czech Duchy was the nucleus. Prof region as well as Slovakia, and the Pressburg part of Burgenland. The Masaryk, the first president, therefore, had not a unified nation, but a state made up of various nationals, each unassimilable in view of their backgrounds.

Naturally, friction followed. Already in 1919, the antagonism was so pronounced that Father Hlinka, who died only last month, and who was the Slovak leader, left with a deputation for Paris to demand a plebiscite for the Slovaks inasmuch as the contemporary popular catch-phrase was "self-determination for all peoples." He was not even given a hearing in Paris but was deported from France and on arriving home, the group was arrested and thrown into prison.

In 1918, President Masaryk had come to America and concluded the "Pittsburgh Agreement" dated, May 30, 1918, guaranteeing to the Slovaks their own administration, parliament and judiciary. On the 20th anniversary of that agreement, which was never fulfilled, Father Hlinka stated: "We are not Czechoslovaks, we are Slovaks as our fathers were before us. We must cling to our country and obtain its independence. All my life has been devoted to this endeavor. Czech-Slovakia – that means nothing less than slaves of the Czechs!"

When, in 1928, M. Tuka, a Slovak deputy, demanded the fulfillment of the Pittsburgh Agreement, he was thrown into prison with a sentence of 15 years and his trial was a mockery.

Pretty much the same situation is behind the "erroneous Czech myth" in regard to the Sudeten Germans. In the first place, Dr. Benes grossly misrepresented the number of Germans to the Allied leaders in Paris. He claimed there were fewer than a million whereas there were nearly 3½ million. Following the setting up of Czechoslovakia, the Sudeten Germans demanded fair representation as guaranteed in Section IV of a report known as "Memoire III" which says:

"The Czechoslovakian Republic is prepared to acknowledge the international laws enacted on behalf of minorities; it is prepared to go beyond the prescribed limits. Official positons should be open to all citizens. The language of the minorities should everywhere be admissable and the rights of minorities to possess their own schools, judges, courts would never be disputed. German would be the second official language and no against the German section of the population. The country would be discrimination would ever be shown governed in a similar way as Switzerland with Cantons."

In view of this guarantee from Masaryk, Benes, and the others, the Sudetens demanded a plebiscite in the German districts. For twenty years, it was refused and only last May came to pass. Despite the fact that the people voted 98 per cent in favor of Germany, nothing has been accomplished to date.

In 1919, great public meetings were held throughout the Sudeten territory and these were forcibly put down killing over fifty. Since then, the Czechs, directed by the Communist-Jewish International, has been carrying on a miniature civil war against the German Sudetens. Farms have been confiscated, German schools closed, German children forcibly compelled to attend Czech schools, and constant sabotage to German industrial plants, and little or no political representation.

On February 12, 1937, Lord Rothermere published an article in *The Daily Mail* under the heading "Prisoners in Czechoslovakia." In this article, Lord Rothermere referred to the hypocritical conduct of the Czech representatives in Paris and maintained that they duped the Peace Conference representatives into creating Czecho-Slovakia and that the gigantic swindle has lasted many years and it was now time for revealing the facts.

From 1918 to 1924, Czechoslovakia was spelled with a hyphen, i.e., Czecho-Slovakia. In 1924, by government proclamation, this was abolished in order outwardly to create the impression abroad of a homogeneous national state.

The sixth demand of Konrad Henlein for compensation for "injustices," is to make up for these many persecutions for the last twenty years.

This is the explanation for the "erroneous Czech myth." It was one of many colossal mistakes of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. With this explanation, one can understand why there will be no war. British officials—although not the British public no more than the American public—are aware of all these historical facts; know them only too well. After Chancellor Hitler effected the Anschluss with Austria giving him a country of 70-million people, it was only natural that he would turn to the neglected situation of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

If war does come, it will be because the Jewish internationalists who dictate to the puppet rulers of Czechoslovakia, want war. They have seen their plans go awry in Italy, in Germany, in Hungary, in Poland, in Austria, in Spain, in England. Year by year the opposition is becoming more formidable against the Asiatic barbarities of Soviet Russia and the longer these internationalists wait, the less chance they have of gaining control of Europe.

MEXICO

Mexico's Answer Is More Seizures

VIOLENT editorial attacks upon the United States for its "interference in Mexican affairs" followed Secretary Hull's stern note protesting Mexico's seizure of farm lands without payment. Even while the American note was being studied by the diplomats, a further confiscation of some 22,692 acres was announced.

The predominant feeling in Mexico appears to be resentment over the American State Department making an international issue of an "old Mexican custom" that has gone on—with full knowledge of the United States and no protest—for the past ten years.

"From the first United States minister, Joel R. Poinsett (in 1825) to Ambassador Josephus Daniels, *the United States has directly intervened in the internal affairs of Mexico, and they are entirely responsible for our lamentable situation,*" editorialized the *Novadades,* which continues:

"The Yankees never were our sincere friends. We never believed in the good neighbor policy nor pan-Americanism nor any such extraordinarily silly things. The government of the United States is primarily responsible for the Mexican tragedy: our military revolutions, our economic poverty and our social anarchy."

"El Popular," the Mexican labor paper, attempts to divorce American government policies from "the proletariat" and informs its Mexican readers: "Our firm friend is the C.I.O. and the American proletariat."

Other Mexican newspapers agree that United States diplomats "misled President Cardenas into an extremist course."

The new seizure announced within 24 hours after Secretary Hull's note of protest was of lands belonging to the heirs of William G. Nourse, an American who acquired them in 1907 from a bankrupt mining company. The official Gazette publishes a decree restoring to the inhabitants land given to them by the King of Spain in 1717. These lands were taken away from the villagers by an earlier confiscation in 1884 and sold to private interests. Mexico, of course, insists that it simply now restores them to the people. Of the vast estate the Nourse heirs will be permitted to retain only 125 acres. The rest of the land will be operated as an agrarian commune for 581 families. From all of which one gathers the simple moral that a land title in Mexico rates about on a par with a Russian rouble. It has a "now and then" value. Having no money Mexico cannot compensate for confiscated lands.

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A Pattern for REVOLUTION

By JENNINGS C. WISE

Policies of American Diplomacy During the World War—as Well as Much of Its Government Program Afterwards—Are Seen as the Result of Secret Advice Behind the Scenes, Calling for a "New Deal" Among the Nations.

PART IV

Acme

COL. E. M. HOUSE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

After the death of Woodrow Wilson, Colonel House put out a piece of propaganda entitled, *"What Really Happened at Paris."* But for some of the facts we must look elsewhere. Arriving in Paris ahead of the American President with a secret draft of the covenant of the League of Nations in his pocket, Col. House at once set up a separate headquarters, with a military staff, including an intelligence bureau of his own; and, determined to support the Bolshevik government, proceeded to deal independently with the foreign diplomats, while sparing no effort to discourage the President from coming to France.

The American Secretary of State, in his account of the peace negotiations, showed that the State Department was completely ignored by both House and Wilson.

"How do you pronounce the name of your Secretary of State?" inquired a distinguished foreigner of an American officer.

"We spell it L-A-N-S-I-N-G, but we pronounce it House."

"Then I think your Government should have a good House-cleaning," was the trenchant reply.

The story sums up the whole situation.

In his book *"Through Thirty Years,"* Wickham Steed, editor of the *London Times,* declared that President Wilson at the peace conference was strongly in favor of recognizing the Bolshevik government. Lloyd George "fell in with the idea, and, with Colonel House, agreed to a mission being sent to Moscow to arrange matters."

Thereupon, William Bullitt, whom Bolshevik sympathizers in the *New York Voorwarts* claimed as a radical, and as the son of a Russian mother, was sent with Lincoln Steffens to Moscow to negotiate with the Bolsheviks. On their return they were cordially received by Colonel House and Lloyd George. Bullitt breakfasted with Lloyd George and others, and handed the British prime minister the Soviet proposal for recognition.

With America shocked by the sympathy being shown to the Bolshevik murderers, and Colonel House dealing with an increasingly high hand with the governments of Europe, it was inevitable that a break between him and President Wilson should occur. Before the third edition of *"Philip Dru"* appeared in 1920, the "holy monk" had been excluded from the "temple" of the Wilson administration.

In vain House tried to maintain his control over the Democratic organization by insisting that no "break" had occurred between him and Wilson, ascribing their separation to President Wilson's illness and the "bedroom clique" which, he said, kept him from his old friend. The Democratic leaders did not believe him. Their attitude was expressed by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee who branded him as "a bootlicker who had wormed his way into the confidence of the great man, Woodrow Wilson."

Under such condemnation, Col. House found it expedient to obliterate himself for the time being from public notice. Meanwhile, so rapidly did the revolution progress, that by 1926, President Coolidge, a Vermont Republican, was actually pleading in his *"Price of Freedom"* for the States to take back the rights they had surrendered under the virtual dictatorship of Wilson. Bureaucracy, however, had come to stay!

In 1926-28, House broke silence, and published the four immense volumes entitled *"The Intimate Papers of Colonel House,"* edited by Prof. Seymour of Yale in collaboration with House himself. They, too, were a virtual autobiography. Designed to exalt the wisdom of Wilson's "silent partner" while discrediting Wilson, they furnished, in fact, additional proof of House's purpose and guilt. Moreover, they created an irreconcilable breach between House and the loyal Wilsonites, so that House was compelled to look to others for aid.

As time went on, House saw that the Republicans were going to combine with the hungry Democrats and the Communists to blacken President Hoover with responsibility for the world-wide economic depression; that 1932 was likely to witness a Democratic landslide. Therefore, unsuspected by the Democratic party at large, Col. House succeeded in worming his way into the councils of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom he had known when Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Wilson's administration; and, apparently, as the governor's intimate adviser, soon won him, as well as the so-called Progressives who assembled in conference in March, 1931, over to many of the ideas of Philip Dru.

In May, 1931, while the International Chamber of Commerce was meeting in Washington, House once more broke silence. The British economist, Sir George Paish, an ardent Internationalist, had appealed to America to abandon the protective tariff system, and join the League of Nations. This, House now publicly declared, was essential to the welfare of the country. Not for a minute had he abandoned his old program. Early in 1932 he openly pointed out that while Wilson had been constitutionally unsuited to carry out the great task entrusted to him, *Governor Roosevelt was the "ideal man for President."*

Flying to Boston from the Democratic National Convention after securing the presidential nomination, Governor *Roosevelt sailed direct with his sons to the summer residence of Col. House on the North Shore!* A contemporary press photograph shows him sitting alone with his mentor. The latter seems to be saying: "Well done, thou good and faithful one." Several days later, the Colonel appeared on the news screens. "Looks good to me," he said, referring to the Democratic nominee. On January 7, 1933, two months before the inauguration, an article appeared in *Liberty Magazine* over Colonel House's signature, entitled: "Does America Need a Dictator? A Warning to Selfish Wealth and Narrow-Minded Politicians of the Capitalistic Civilization."

The title is indicative of what was in the writer's mind. "In 1911," says the Colonel, "I wrote a book entitled *'Philip Dru, Administrator.'* It came in for considerable discussion, favorable and unfavorable. It was, in fact, a semi-political novel, showing how a dictator seized the government of the United States, and anticipated Mussolini by a number of years. The result was a success, a fictional success, just as Mussolini's venture is considered by some a failure and by others a success."

So here again we have the testimony of Governor Roosevelt's "unsilent partner" as to what was in his mind when the governor became President. Within a few months after this article appeared, President Roosevelt had virtually placed the Government in the hands of a "Brain Trust" just as Philip Dru had done, launched the "New Deal," and despatched House's old agent, Bullitt once more to Russia as Ambassador.

Prof. Felix Frankfurter, who had been charged by Theodore Roosevelt in December 1917 with reflecting the teachings of Lenin and Trotsky, was not only the legal genius of the "New Deal," but an intimate co-worker with House. With the Government in the hands of his friends, the designer of the "New Deal" again was becoming bolder. Accordingly in 1935 he published in *Liberty Magazine* an article entitled *"A New Deal Among Nations."* In this article he pointed out the rights of the "disinherited" nations—the "Have Nots"—to share raw materials, credits, and colonial resources with the "Haves." Thus, we see that this arch revolutionist, having brought the American people a long way toward the transformation of their government through the medium of a dictatorial executive control, was urging that other nations follow the example of the United States.

In the *"Wall Street Journal"* for Wednesday, July 16, 1937, there appeared an article by Thomas W. Phelps, Chief of the *Journal's* Washington bureau, entitled, "New Deal's Moves Follow Pattern of Book Written Quarter Century Ago; Col. House Emerges as Prophet." From this article the following passage is quoted:

"As Congress sweats to put the finishing touches on the legislative program for the first four years of the Roosevelt administration, Colonel E. M. House, confidant of President Roosevelt, emerges as prophet, if not the real brain trust, of the New Deal. Almost 25 years ago, in an anonymous novel entitled *'Philip Dru: Administrator—a story of tomorrow,* 1920-35,' Colonel House, now 77 years old, wrote of a revolution in the United States led by a young West Pointer, Philip Dru, who triumphed in one brief but bloody battle, set himself up as a benevolent dictator under the title of 'Administrator,' and proceeded to reshape the American Government. The amazing thing is that, in its large outlines, almost the entire revolutionary program has been or is in process of being realized under the two Democratic Presidents who have served since Colonel House turned novelist for a few weeks."

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A National SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

GERMAN RAILROADS
N. Y. Office

By Rev. Martin Dempsey

How Germany, From 1837 to 1890, Under Leaders Like Bishop Von Ketteler, Reorganized the Nation's Activities for the Benefit of the Working Classes.

A PARISH priest from Hopsten—Wilhelm von Ketteler by name—preached the gospel of social reform in the Catholic Congress held at Mainz in 1848. He was using a medium that gave weight and continuity to his words and one that, in the last century, did more to prove the social mission of the Church than any other form of presentation could have conceivably attained.

Ten years previous to this the Church in Germany was bound hand and foot by the State. Bishops had to transact ecclesiastical business through the medium of the government. Priests were dictated to in their every action by civil authorities. Laymen found themselves deprived of essential religious liberties.

In 1837, the system snapped. The Archbishop of Cologne was sent to prison for defending the rights of Christian marriage. Catholic Germany was aroused and by 1844, 15,000,000 had come on public pilgrimage to Treves. A hostile Prussian government was faced by its own secular troubles, among which was an imminent revolution. The Bishops met at Winzburg and drew up a memorial to the German sovereign in which they demanded freedom in ecclesiastical government.

The petition had to be backed by a body of highly organized and resolute Christians. To achieve this the laity had to be galvanized into activity and then with true German thoroughness formed into line. It seemed at first to be an impossible task. For more than half a century oppression had broken their spirit, leaving them despondent and discouraged. It was a priest who changed all this, Adam Francis Leniz. He was Dean of the Cathedral at Mainz.

He had talents eminently suitable for the work. Highly respected, possessing a fiery eloquence and a flair for organization, he interested all sorts of people in the work—university professors, town councillors and timid laymen. At first the response was feeble, but eventually he got twenty-four men to come into the open and pledge themselves to a new association. It spread all over Germany with so rapid a membership that soon he had a hundred thousand names.

The first great Catholic Congress was held in Mainz in the October of 1848. It was not at the outset a general meeting for all the Catholics of Germany, but more of a general meeting of specific organizations for the defense of Catholic interests. Great Orders — ecclesiastical and lay — attended and spoke to the 1,500 delegates.

Father Ketteler devoted his speech to "Social Justice and the Catholic Church." The first practical consequence of this effort was the introduction into Germany of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

A SECOND Congress was held at Breslau in the following year. The city was at that time in a state of active revolution. All meetings were prohibited but an exception was made for the Catholics on account of its non-political character. A resolution at this Congress set itself to support the work of Fr. Kopling who in 1844 had founded a union to benefit and support Catholic journeymen.

Ratisbon saw the Fourth Congress, and from it came the powerful association that protected the faith in districts where Catholics were few in numbers and without resources. Churches, schools and orphanages were built by it. Poor students were educated for the priesthood.

In 1850, the Congress was at Lenz in Austria. Here fresh institutions were founded such as a Catholic Women's Society, popular libraries and extension lectures.

Von Ketteler, now Bishop of Mainz, presided over the Congress in his own diocese. He listened to reports of how the working men in Aix had formed themselves into a league for the purpose of assisting those poorer than themselves. In another report there was described how a parish priest had organized a labor depot that provided work for 150 families during the winter.

The tenth Congress at Cologne in 1858 enlarged the scope of the personnel and all Catholic associations were represented there. As a consequence the position of the Catholic press was greatly amplified and at Aix next year the problems of the working man were discussed in detail.

At Frankfort Congress, "Humanity divorced from Christianity" was declared bankrupt. People, it was declared, no longer saw the man in the workroom treated like a machine; indeed worse than a machine, for they flung him aside when he failed them, and wasted little thought on the possibility of repairs.

It was at this Congress that an eminent Swiss Capuchin — Father Theodosius — gave an account of certain social undertakings of his own. He had started four factories with much success and was anxious to start a fifth, this time on co-operative line. He had organized a whole district by a variety of means which included Sisters of Mercy and Credit Banks. He told them what has been so often repeated since — action not speech-making is wanted: "If a penniless beggar like myself can help things along — those of you who are rich can do very much more."

In 1869, and from that time onwards, much of the work of the Congresses was taken up with the fight for essential religious liberties.

In 1871, while the persecution of the Kulturkampf was raging, a commission of Catholic employers and employes was appointed to inquire into the social and economic condition of the working classes, and to suggest legislation and other reforms. Between this time and 1880 the Catholic papers increased from four or five in Prussia to more than a hundred and a society was founded for Catholic employers all animated by one ideal—to promote the interests of the working classes.

It is in fact a live pageant of Christian social justice and reform. Congress after Congress — foundation — commission—amelioration. It is the great and moving epic of a Christian national conscience doing a great and noble work. In forty years Germany had been moved from its torpor and was gradually reorganized. Social activities had been initiated, persecuted and survived. Under the direct aegis of the Church had all this been accomplished. The Church that has ever made the practical—its theories and its promises.

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NEXT 30 DAYS CAN BRING YOU $100.00 PER DAY

QUESTION No. 21
WHAT IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FORM OF HUMAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION?

1. The vertical labor union.
2. The craft labor union.
3. The C.I.O.
4. The A. F. of L.
5. The corporation.
6. The totalitarian state.
7. The Guild.
8. The Roman Catholic Church.
9. The Protestant Churches.
10. Jewry.

QUESTION No. 22
WHO WAS THE AUTHOR OF "QUADRAGESIMO ANNO"?

1. Pope Leo XIII.
2. Mussolini.
3. Karl Marx.
4. Pope Pius X.
5. Leon Trotzky.
6. Hilaire Belloc.
7. Pope Pius XI.
8. Pope Benedict XV.
9. Pope Leo IX.
10. The author of "Mein Kampf."

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 21 For Question No. 21 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 22 For Question No. 22 I select Answer No. ☐

Name .....
Address .....
Town or City ..... State .....

EXTRA COUPON FOR YOURSELF OR FRIEND

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 21 For Question No. 21 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 22 For Question No. 22 I select Answer No. ☐

Name .....
Address .....
Town or City ..... State .....

RULES OF THE CONTEST—

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW—

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

HEADS UP!

REMEMBER — YOUR OWN RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION COUNTS

"CHRISTIAN FRONT" CONTEST RUSHES TO CLOSE

159 READERS MUST WIN $7,000.00 IN CASH

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY FOR 30 DAYS! For merely working out and sending in the answers to 50 simple questions on the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, and the tenets of Christianity.

It's nice work—and you can get it.

The person adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of $3,000.00 in our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest will receive a check for $3,000.00 in cash. That comes to exactly $100.00 a day for 30 days.

And—

FOUR WEEKS FROM NOW THE FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUESTIONS WILL BE MADE!

Now, please do not wait until the end to enter. Get your past questions NOW and go to work on them. Use the "Past Questions" Coupon below—and you're in. By entering now you will have more time to give to each pair of questions. That should make it easier for you to trot off with the Grand Prize, shouldn't it?

Bear in mind, your own renewal of subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE counts in your qualification as a prize-winner. That means you only have to get one more yearly subscription at $3.00, or three half-yearlies at $1.50 each—that is, if you renew your subscription for only six months.

Please also remember that, by entering the contest, you are swelling the Broadcasting Fund so necessary to Father Coughlin's returning to the airwaves in November.

But—above all—keep your eye on that $3,000.00—

AND ENTER WHILE THERE IS YET TIME.

GRAND PRIZE $3,000.00
Second Prize - - - $1,400.00
Third Prize - - - - $1,000.00
Fourth Prize - - - - $300.00
Fifth Prize - - - - - $200.00
4 of $25.00 ea. - - - $100.00
50 of $10.00 ea. - - - $500.00
100 of $5.00 ea. - - - $500.00
TOTAL - - - - - - $7,000.00

ADDRESS
"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

"PAST QUESTIONS" COUPON

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

I wish to enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me immediately all past questions which have appeared in the contest to date.

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

CITY OR TOWN ..... STATE .....

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DO OUR VOTING NOW

To the Editor:

If ever there was a time for the voters of this nation to wake up, and take their right to vote seriously, it is now.

What with subversive elements making great inroads, and false propaganda along with professional politicians—who usually say one thing and do another—the mind of the average honest voter is confused until they now are at a loss to know who to believe and what to do.

Many have come to the conclusion, "What's the use to vote at all?" or "It doesn't make any difference who gets in—they are all alike."

This indifferent attitude comes from a loss of faith by having been fooled just a little too often. If candidates and officeholders want the whole-hearted support of the people, they must be true; as Lincoln said:

"I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to be true!"

How few are really true!

Regardless, it's a duty for each and every citizen to vote, but before doing so, look into the past record of the various candidates — be they Republican or Democrat—weigh each in the balance, and if found wanting, check out.

Be true—vote only for the man best fitted for the job. Beware of partyism—it's a menace to the bill of rights.

Who wants a one-man government?

Those who do — Russia, Germany and Italy—are waiting for them. We loyal constitutional Americans want none of it.

This nation is what we, the people, make it—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Mrs. Anne Roquet

Riverside, Cal.

IS MEDICINE A MONOPOLY?

To the Editor:

The Socialists and Communists, especially in New York, are doing much to further the cause of what they call "socialized medicine." They have succeeded to such an extent in their propaganda that the Department of Justice recently called for an investigation of the American Medical Association, and accuses it of violating the anti-trust laws.

To begin with, the American Medical Association is an association of American doctors of good repute. The association like any labor union, reserves the right to enforce membership requirements and to expel those who fail to comply. The association always has reserved the right to expel members for irregular practices. Often a practice frowned upon by the organization is not forbidden by law. Expulsion from the organization in no way affects the ability or skill of the doctor expelled, any more than it does his legal right to practice. The organization is open to all members of the medical profession. Consequently, to say that the A.M.A. has a "monopoly" on the medical profession, is equivalent to saying that doctors above reproach control the practice of medicine, and is anything but a case for the trust-busters.

If this is a monopoly, even when expulsion from the society does not prevent a doctor from practicing, how much more so is the procedure demanded by some of the C.I.O. affiliates, which seek through the closed shop, not only to monopolize an industry, but to prevent non-union men from earning an honest living in industry.

If the trust-busters are going to investigate the A.M.A. let them also investigate the C.I.O. Then perhaps they should investigate the American Bar Association for "monopolizing" the practice of law, or the bricklayers, for monopolizing the trade of bricklaying.

Or if they want to be really progressive, they might investigate the monopoly over business, which the New Deal is seeking in the name of "democracy," or the money monopoly which the Federal Reserve now enjoys.

J. B. Clark

New York, N. Y.

LET THE DOCTORS ACT

To the Editor:

There is a growing conviction in the minds of many persons that Government controlled — "socialized" — medicine is the only way to secure the medical care needed by that rapidly multiplying group, "the poor."

Unfortunately, the American Medical Association by its unreasonable stand is strengthening, rather than weakening that conviction. The wonderful science of medicine has always been and is, primarily, a social profession. Its only excuse for existence in society is to heal the sick and aid the suffering. Whatever of prestige and renown, or of material benefits it may bring to the individual medico is incidental to its prime purpose of aiding the physically unfit.

Consequently, when a group of well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed M.D.'s manage, in the course of events, to so forget their original purpose as to prate wildly about the necessity of maintaining the prestige and dignity of the medical profession whatever the cost, they are merely courting the doom that a socialistic administration is preparing for them.

As one of many, I am against "socialization" of medicine. I believe with many fine doctors, that it would destroy some of the finest practices of the profession. There is no doubt either, that the greatest beneficiary of a socialized set-up would be the doctor of inferior merit who would become "equal to all" under socialism.

Yet I cannot consistently applaud the stand taken by the A.M.A. If they oppose socialized medicine and government intervention, why do they not undertake some independent measures to provide medical aid for the poor? The A.M.A. is actually the medical profession. When its members take a high-handed attitude toward socialization, and then fail to do anything constructive to prevent it, they are deliberately aiding a leftist press in creating the impression that the doctors are against the people.

Ethics is as important to the real doctor as scientific knowledge. This country has any number of real doctors—good, honest skilled practitioners who regard their profession as did old Hippocrates himself.

Unfortunately, however, these are too busy in their work in society to be able to speak their minds against the high and mighty organization to which they belong. Good doctors do not want socialized medicine any more than good artists relish the idea of the W.P.A. subsidization of questionable "talent."

As I see it, the A.M.A. has but two ways to justify itself to society: Either let its members do something about medical aid for the New Deal's poor before the Government has to—or let them hold their peace and take their own medicine.

J. J. Thomas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HE READ THE ORIGINALS

To the Editor:

Your reproducing the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" makes me feel that I ought to tell you what I know of their "authenticity."

It was in 1918 in Rhodesia, South Africa, that I became acquainted with an important anti-Semitic, ————. He was the owner of a paper in London called the *"Britons."* I saw and read the original *Protocols*. The man who stole them from the Elders' convention was killed. But, since it was too late to deny these *Protocols*, somebody conceived the idea of discrediting them by having an enlarged false, fantastic, ridiculous, absurd version of the *Protocols* published, with a limited circulation.

It has certainly served its purpose, and your version is certainly the "new" edition. Ninety per cent of the Jewish people know nothing about either version, and do not even know the number of elders in the United States.

I am not anti-Semitic nor a Communist nor a Nazi or a Fascist. I always thought I was a Democrat, but now even that has a different meaning here.

J. J. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE CAN NEVER PAY IT

To the Editor:

Permit me to congratulate you for publishing one of the most luminous articles on the subject of bank-credit currency that has ever come to my attention. I refer to the article of Mr. James Fitzgerald, "Money vs. Bank Credit" which appeared in Social Justice for August 22.

However, the writer might have better exemplified the magnitude of bankers' credit money by reproducing the figures on deposit, currency and money in circulation as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for June, 1938. The "Federal Reserve Bulletin" is the official organ of the Federal Reserve system, hence it ought to know what's what in current United States banking.

As of December 31, 1937, the deposit liabilities of all the banks in the United States amounted to $52,440,000,000; and the total amount of money in circulation was $6,550,000,000. The deposit currency—or deposit liabilities — of the American banks were eight times greater than the amount of money in circulation. This means that the American people have only 124 genuine Government-issued dollars in real money for every thousand dollars of debt money which the banks have charged against the American government and the American people. It is quite apparent that we shall never be able to repay the debts which we owe the banks.

F. J. Eble

Toledo, Ohio.

WHY PRAISE COMMUNISM?

To the Editor:

Under the caption "Picture Makers" in the August 18 edition of *"The Sentinel,"* a Jewish weekly magazine published in Chicago, there appears the following which I am quoting directly.

"For his production of *'Blockade,'* Walter Wanger received an honor citation by the National Peace Conference, composed of 40 United States groups including the Catholic Association for International Peace, Federated Church Women of America, Conference of American Rabbis, General Federation of Women's Clubs. This was the conference's first such gesture to a film magnate."

Perhaps in a future edition of your paper you will throw the searchlight of truth on this so-called Catholic Association for International Peace.

Thomas C. O'Connor

Chicago, Ill.

INDIVIDUALISM IS ANTI

To the Editor:

The letter of Joseph Ebenhock in the August 15 issue of Social Justice makes me wonder. His quick assent to the principles of technocracy, in establishing "plenty in the midst of plenty" as against the present day "want in the midst of plenty" is difficult to understand.

Mr. Ebenhock admits, that during the years in his present employment he has seen more and more men displaced by machines which produce more and more goods. The "want" is suffered by the men displaced, and the "plenty" is the result of less men producing more than the presently employed men who have some purchasing power can possibly absorb.

I think that his present day attitude would change were he himself to be displaced. His philosophy, more plainly stated, is rugged individualism. Whether he realizes it or not, when he finds himself on the opposite side of his present day circumstances, he will count himself in as a member of political collectivism. He should realize that he is professing his belief in a philosophy which has as its antithesis—Christian charity.

Gerard V. Vaupotic

Ridgewood, L. I.

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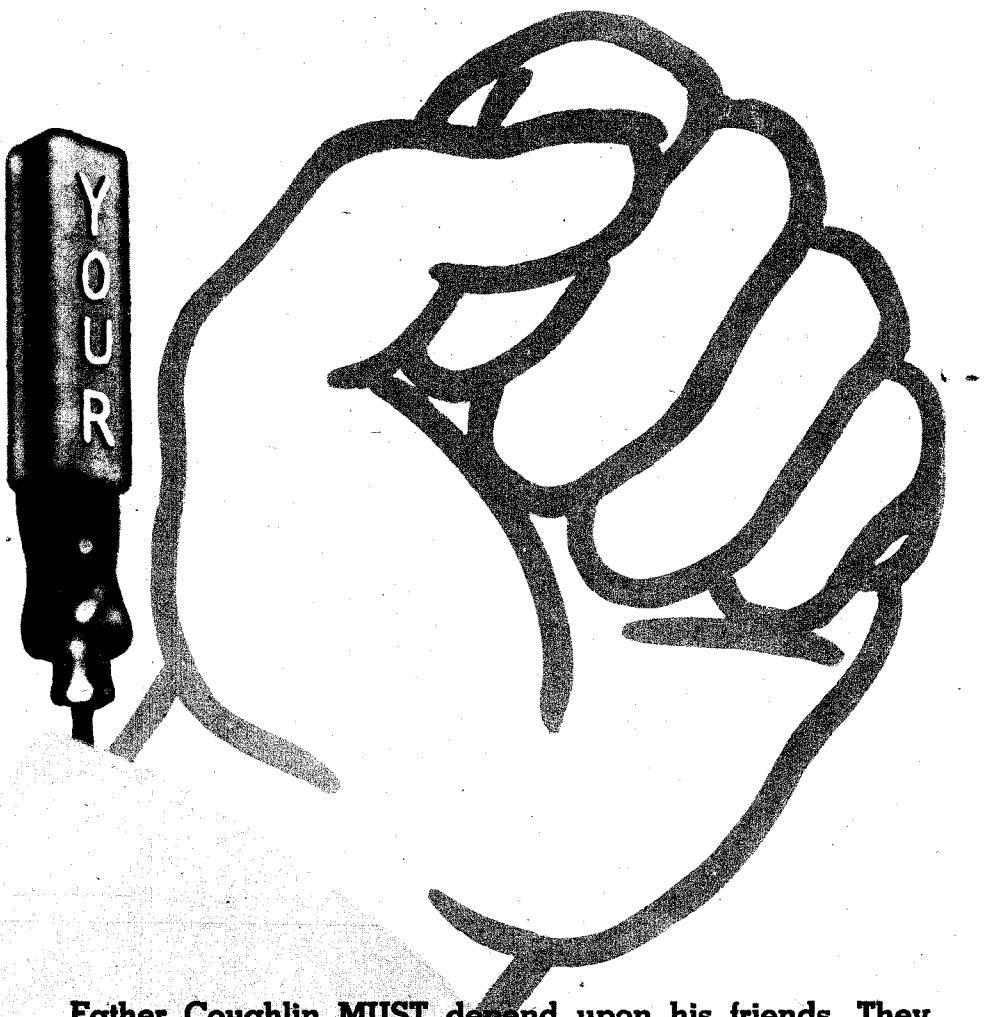
Which FIST do YOU want?

Photo by Acme



THE brutal fist of Communism—or the firm, truth-bearing fist of Father Coughlin?

Unless Father Coughlin comes once again to the microphone this November, the most articulate defender of Americanism, the most forceful opponent of Communism will be stilled.

Whether you be Catholic, Protestant or Jew you have in the pastor of Royal Oak a champion of your rights under the Constitution which can never be substituted.

SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS ARE TRYING MIGHT AND MAIN TO KEEP FATHER COUGHLIN FROM FORMING A NATIONAL NET-WORK THIS FALL. THEY WOULD BAR HIM FOREVER FROM THE AIRWAVES IF THEY COULD.

Remember—any person or group of persons who would hush the voice from Royal Oak can be nothing except un-American. BUT THEY HAVE STRENGTH! THEY HAVE MONEY! THEY HAVE POWER!

Father Coughlin has no foreign government ready at all times to pour torrents of money into his lap. There is no Moscow to help the cause of social justice. No great financial interest stands back of him, ready to foot the bills.

Father Coughlin MUST depend upon his friends. They are a tremendous host—in every State of the Union—and the time for those friends to rally round is NOW.

Time is growing short. There MUST be $100,000.00 in cash in the Broadcasting Fund before a successful radio season will be assured. That sum MUST be got together from the $10, $20, $50, or $100 of those who can afford to contribute that much, and from the $1, $2, and $5 of those in less fortunate circumstances.

Friends of Father Coughlin are contributing in an ever increasing volume. If every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE will do his or her part NOW—SUCCESS!

In order to make it easier, we have arranged that a contributor may send one-half of the contribution NOW and the remaining one-half 30 days from now.

These are fateful days. America is rapidly approaching the peak. From that peak it will soar to greater democratic liberty under representative government, or it will totter into the slough of doom.

Which fist do you want?

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $ _____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on September 15 and October 15.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

REMEMBER—MOSCOW IS AIDING AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. AMERICAN CHRISTIANS MUST HELP THEMSELVES!

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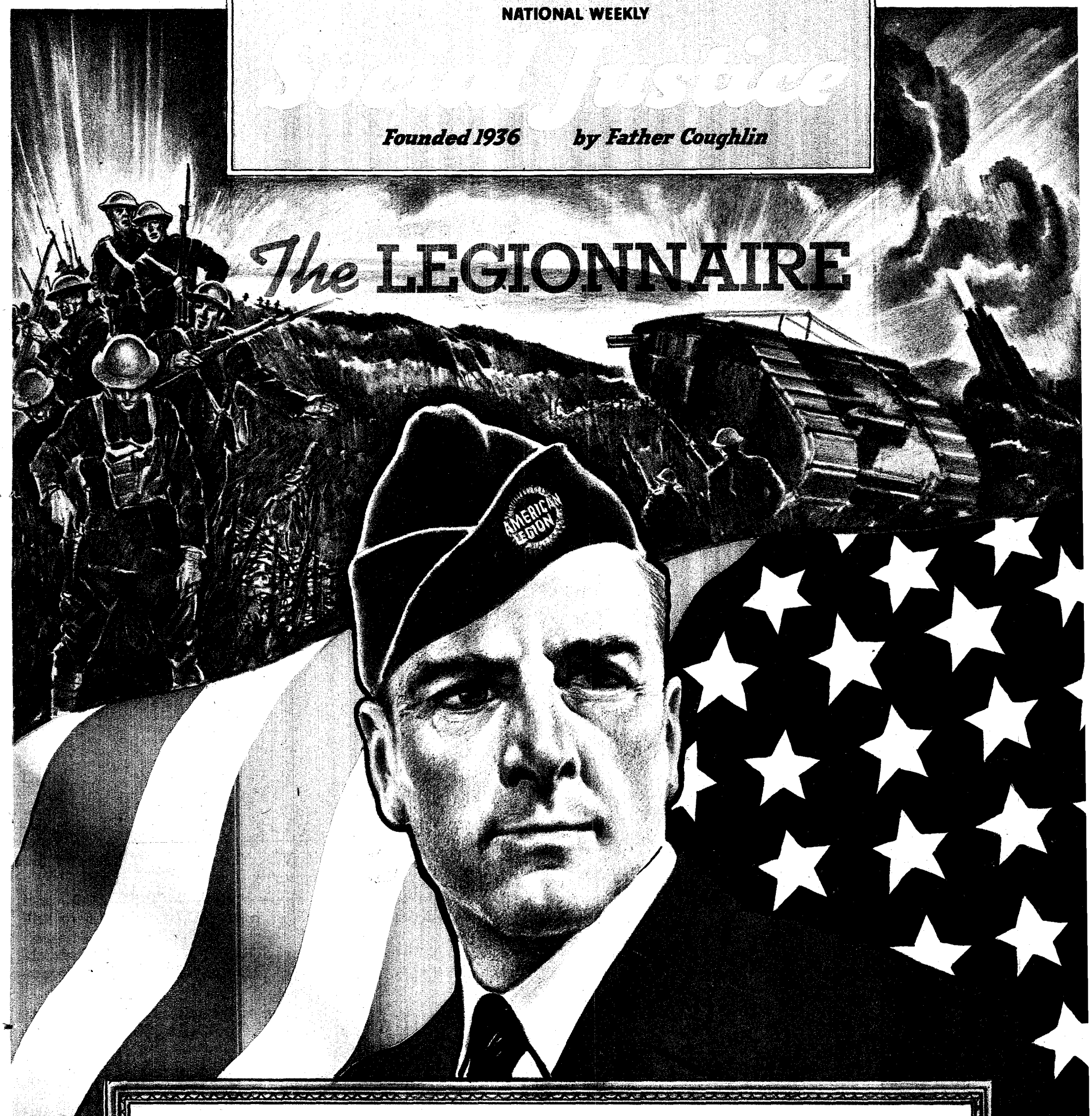
NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 *by Father Coughlin*

The LEGIONNAIRE



THE Pacific Ocean whose distant shore reverberates with the discordant din of clashing steel and warring men, is lapping its white capped waves in gentle welcome to our Man of the Week, America's own warrior—the Legionnaire.

To Los Angeles this week will come delegates from Salem and Sacramento, Baltimore and Boise, Poughkeepsie and Portsmouth—the boys who did their part to make the world "safe for democracy."

He is the personification of Americanism, this Man of the Week. He fought for "Old Glory" even when the plotters who sent him into battle were dragging it through the dust. And his is one organization from within which Communism cannot bore—for the simple reason that it is composed only of patriots—patriots who heeded their country's clarion when the Communists, who are now fighting Russia's war in Spain, "conscientiously objected" to bearing arms — doughboys who stumbled through war torn trenches while the Browder ilk stayed home to propagandize America against them.

In tribute to the thousands of delegates traversing the continent for their national convention, and to the hundreds of thousands of "our boys" back home, whom they represent — we salute America's patriots, THE AMERICAN LEGION.

THE MAN OF THE WEEK

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